REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,248.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATTARA, 1,237 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1872.	Leave Tuticorin	May 1872.
„ Ratnagherry	5	„ Colombo	13
„ Vingorla	5	„ Galle	14
„ Carwar	6	„ Negapatam	17
„ Mangalore	7	„ Madras	19
„ Cannanore	8	„ Coconada	21
„ Tellicherry	8	„ Vizagapatam	22
„ Calicut	9	„ Bimlipatam	22
„ Beypore	9	„ Pondicherry	23
„ Cochin	10	„ False Point	24
„ Alleppey	11	Arrive CALCUTTA	26

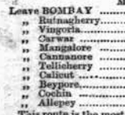
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 16 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 800 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. G. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th May 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1872. 10	Leave BUSSORAH	May 1872. 29
Arrive Kurrachee	13	Arrive Fao	29
„ Guadur	15	„ Bushire	31
„ Muscat	17	„ Linga	June 3
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	21	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	23	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	25	Leave Kurrachee	10
Arrive BUSSORAH	27	Arrive BOMBAY	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Davis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE .....Rs. 450

SECOND CLASS FARE..... „ 300

THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,629 Tons, A. Blair, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 3rd, 1872, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

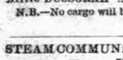
Nesbitt Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,780 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. BELLONA, 1,943 Tons, 300 H.P.

(To leave on 10th May).

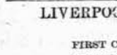


THIS well-known and favourite Steamer will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL on the above date. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for a large number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Passage money Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which, however, are obtainable on board. Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers, or from

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Fortounoff, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd ultimo, and is expected here about the 25th instant. The Nachimoff will have quick despatch.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

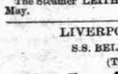
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa By Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.



THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 3,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power, Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Sittling Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 580
Second Class	„ 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named:—

WALAMO .....About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa. The regular Sailings leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	38	24	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	Including Wines.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	30	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published 4 days or two previous to sailing.

For Rate of Freight, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

S.S. EUROPEAN.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The DEPARTURE of the s.s. EUROPEAN being unavoidably POSTPONED until the 4th May 1872, Passengers are requested to be on board on that date by 10 A.M.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbitt Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, (3,277 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

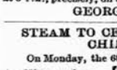
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest or option, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th MAY, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, the P. and O. Company's s.s. NUBIA, (2,695 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain A. B. FARQUHAR, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

SHIPPING NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship ANTIFER, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

ED. BAUDRY & Co., Agents for ship Antifer.

Bombay, 1st May 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FINE RAW SILK.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 P.M., Mess rs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Mah medbnoy Damabhoy and Co., on account of the an kwrithere:—

Ex s.s. Palermo.

W C—C M D—1-2-7 packages Fine Raw Silk.
H G H & Co—1-2-2 ditto ditto
C M D 83, 85-88, 90-91—ditto ditto

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Fress Bundle — 300 sup-rior Moulmein first-class Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Medoc St. Julien and Lormont Claret, price Rs. 10, 10 and 12 respectively per dozen. Moet and Chandons Champagne, quarts Rs. 32. An Addis' Patent Tonga, nearly new, price Rs. 250.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st May 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

On account and risk of Kursond as Myachund—

Ex Steamer Indus.

A—500, 502, 505, 506—4 Cases Yellow Metal Sheets.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at No. 89, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned Place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of E. D. Sassoon, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from MONDAY, the 6th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Laing and Co.'s premises, Carnegie Soodajee Street, Byculla, a Lot of Machinery, &c., the same comprises, Garvey for carrying Boiler Truck, a set of lifting Block and Chain Jewellers Rolls, Garden Pumps Iron Pulleys, Gauze Corks, Glass Tubes, Hydraulic Presses, Crab Winch, 5 tons, self acting Saw Bench, Stamping Machine, Saw Spindles, Furnace Bars, Meat Mincing Machines, Gauzing Rollers, Stamping Cutting Machines, single chamber Brick-making Machine, Stop Valves from 2 to 6 inches, Hanging Brackets, Pugging Mill complete, &c., &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD have the pleasure to announce that they have PHOTOGRAPHS of H. E. LORD NORTHBROOK, on SALE, Carte-de-Visite and Cabinet size, plain and coloured.

Cabinets, Rs. 1 per copy; Cabinet, Rs. 2.

Double the above charges for Coloured Copies.

10, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1 t May 1872.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

Indian Branch.—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

Thomas A. Apear, Esq. (Apear and Co., Merchants).
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Kettlewell, Bullen and Co., Merchants).
Honorable G. C. Paul, Officiating Advocate General.
C. Sanderson, Esq. (Bearers, Sanderson and Upton, Solicitors)—Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
A. Thorndike, Esq. (Atkinson, Tilton and Co., Merchants).

Manager in India—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Instead of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, this Company gives from the first (on the non-participating scale) almost as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with *perfect safety* bear, reserving eighty per cent of the profits of the Life Department for distribution among those who by the payment of a higher or profit rate become entitled to participate in the periodical Bonuses.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE ARMY.

Officers serving in India will find it more advantageous to join this Company than any other, for the following reasons:—

1st.—To those who may elect to pay Military Rates.—The Military rates of this Company *are not only lower than the rates of any other Company*, but, if paid continuously, *they cover active service in any part of the world.*

2ndly.—Officers in Civil employ, or *doing ordinary duty with their Regiments in time of peace*, can assure at Civil rates in terms of this Company's Concessions to the Army, full particulars of which may be obtained from the Manager on application.

These rates, which are as follows, will compare favorably with the Civil Rates of other Offices transacting Life Business in India. Payments can be made half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, if desired.

Yearly Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 reducible to English rate from date of arrival at Alexandria or Port Said, homeward bound.

For the whole term of Life.				For short Periods, viz.				
Age next Birthday.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age next Birthday.	For one year.	For three years.	For seven years.	Age next Birthday.
30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30	35	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	35
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35	&				&
40	42 0 0	47 0 0	40	under	29 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	under
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	40	33 0 0	34 0 0	35 0 0	40
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	45	38 0 0	39 0 0	40 0 0	45
				50				50

The Commercial Union is a young Office (first Life Policy issued in 1862), *and is therefore free from old Liabilities.*

Its Investments are all of *a first-class character*, and exhibit a large increase on 31st December 1871, as compared with 31st December 1870.

Its accounts in detail have been published annually from the commencement.

The "Commercial Union" occupies a first-class position at home, as shown by the price of its shares (on the London Stock Exchange). They are higher in proportion to the age of this Office than the shares of any other Assurance Company transacting Business in India. Quotation, 165 per cent premium—*vide Investor's Monthly Manual*, 30th Dec 1871.

Its Bonuses to participating Policy-holders, 31st December 1867, will compare favourably with the Bonuses of other Offices.

Lives assured with the "Commercial Union" in Indian rates (not being sea-faring persons) are permitted to reside *in any part of the world* in time of peace.

Claims are paid *one month* after satisfactory proof of death.

The Company is *entirely free from amalgamations.*

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained on application to the undersigned or any of the Agents.

SUGGESTIONS TO AN INTENDING ASSURANT IN SELECTING AN ASSURANCE OFFICE.

1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses, such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.

2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.

3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations have been made, and see that only the net fair gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.

4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how* sound, and full particulars concerning *each. An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Comparative Tables of Rates, and all further information apply to

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

Medical Officer at Bombay.—Dr. SYDNEY SMITH.

Wills' Celebrated Bristol TOBACCOS; Bird's Eye, Latakia, Cut Cavendish, Smoking Mixture.

Per Tin, Cash, Rs. 1; Credit, Rs. 1-2.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Wm. Muir White's

GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING

OF THE

INSTALLATION OF H. R. H.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

AS A

G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Admission.....ONE RUPEE.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of Members of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, the 2nd May 1872, at 5 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,

R. WEST, Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 24th April 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurance 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY is prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited) in Liquidation.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Offices of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., to add the name of Mr. CHARLES DOUGLAS (Partner in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.) to the list of Liquidators.

JAMES G. SMITH, For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th April 1872.

SIND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS of the KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation), are hereby REQUESTED to HAND OVER their SHARE CERTIFICATES to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., to be exchanged for new Certificates in this Company, in accordance with the Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Kurrachee Press Co., Limited, held at Kurrachee on 31st August 1 71.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee, 25th April 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In conformity with the SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS adopted and confirmed at the EXTRAORDINARY MEETINGS of SHAREHOLDERS held on the 1st and 15th instant, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of he Articles of Association (such changes to take effect from 1st January 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be DISTRIBUTED as follows, viz.:—

TWO-THIRDS (⅔) to all Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each.

ONE-THIRD (⅓) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of Shares held by each.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

A MEETING of the SUPPORTERS of the Strangers' Friend Society will be HELD in the Durbar Room, of the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of May, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the despatch of the following business:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Society for the year 1871.
2. To consult as to the disposal of the funds available towards the erection of a new Strangers' Home.
3. To re-appoint the Committee, Sub-Committee and Officers.

By order of the Sub-Committee,

RICHARD L. T. KEY, Honorary Secretary, Strangers' Friend Society.

Bombay, 25th April 1872.

THIS is to NOTICE that a PARSEE under my employment at Rum Factory has ABSCONDED with CURRENCY NOTES to the amount of Rs. 14,940 in his possession—particulars of which are set forth. So in case any party or parties would make payment to any Note or Notes under the following Numbers will do so at his or their own risk and responsibility.

DINSHAW JIVANJI.

Numbers of Currency Notes.						
C 07421	C 71 90537	C 87 24218	C 71 88193	Rs. 1,000 each.
C 87 57108	C 87 35950	C 71 90711	C 87 37343	
C 55356	C 70 12	C 70 61543	
C 56 57600	C 70 10	C 53 53397	C 70 55997	Rs. 500 each.
C 70 59208	C 70 11	F 11 03013	C 70 61993	
C 59202	C 70 61684	C 70 43171	K 70 65781	Rs. 100 each.
C 70 52949	C 70 70587	C 70 67171	
C 91637	C 77 19	C 77 17812	C 77 84336	Rs. 10 each.
C 77 42190	C 77 19830	C 55 84336	C 77 52888	
C 40832	C 75 18126	C 77 53314	C 76 76857	
C 90888	C 77 53314	C 77 49742	
C 53318	C 77 49742	C 77 17812	

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

JOONAS TYAB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, SHIRT MAKER, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER, 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JOONAS TYAB

Begs respectfully to inform the Gentry and Public in general that he has now got his Stock replete, and he can safely say that it cannot be surpassed in Bombay.

WOOLEN GOODS.

J. T. can undoubtedly say that his Black and Colored Cloths are equal or superior to any ever shipped to him before.

SHIRTINGS.

Also a large quantity of that beautiful soft and absorbing material Oxford Cloth, likewise Spun Silk, Silk and Wool, Striped and Check Flannels, and best French Cambric of all the newest designs and latest Patterns.

HATS.

Best Black Beaver Hats, Drab Shell, hard and soft Felt cricketting Hats and Caps, in a variety of shapes.

OVERLAND REQUIREMENTS.

Portmanteaus, Solar Topees, Overland Trunks, Tin Boxes, Ladies' Tin and Wood Dress Boxes, Canvas Bags, Hold-alls, Portfolios, Leather Straps, &c., &c.

MILITARY REQUIREMENTS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

JOONAS TYAB, 11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS, 22, APOLLO STREET,

SOLICIT commands in the several Departments of their Establishment, which offers a large and Choice Stock, regularly supplied by Mail Steamers.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

MEET WITH IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pure India Gauze Merino .....half doz.	19 0	24 0
Super „ „	24 0	27 0
Best Silk and Me ino	30 0	35 0
Summer Merino, thicker substance	24 0	27 0

SUPERIOR COTTON SOCKS,

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Gent's Fine Cotton .....per doz.	11 0	12	8
„ Fancy Colours	12 8	14	0
„ Fancy Stripes	16 8	18	8
„ Striped Balbriggan	18 0	20	0
„ Lisle Thread	21 0	24	0

PURE MERINO SOCKS,

SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Plain Colours	15 8	17 4
Fine „ Ribbed	16 8	18 8
Super neat Stripes	18 0	20 0
Superfine Very Thin	20 0	23 0
Knickerbockers { Fine .....per pair	4 12	5 0
for Sportsmen { Super .....per p ir	12 12	6 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	2 8

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Half	Dozen.
Oxford Cloth, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, the best-made, neat patterns, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Flannel—Pure Wove—Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, best quality, neat designs	67 0	75 0
Best French Printed, Collar attached	29 8	31 0
Printed Cambric, Collar attached, a useful shirt	22 8	25 0
Fine Long Cloth Cambric Front, &c.	22 8	25 0
Best „ „ Linen Fronts, &c.	18 0	21 0
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, &c.	7 8	8 8

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

Three Fold { New Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket. / Shapes. { West End, Shakespeare / (Military Long Collars	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, Cambric Tie attached	6 8	7 8

SUPERIOR BRACES.

Berlin, Leather, Patent Webb	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Spr ing Ends	2 6	2 12
French (very Light)	1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Washed and Hem'd, } Small	1 12	2 0
per Doz. } Sa bers	2 0	2 4
French Hem'd Stitched Colored Borders	2 12	3 2
	2 0	2 4
	2 12	3 0
	25 0	28 8

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

Jules Favre, Ollivier, Royal, Promenade.	Small	1 12	2 0
	Sa bers	2 0	2 4
	Cloth	2 12	3 2
Duke, Strother, Feeder, Conqueror, H. R. H.	Large	2 0	2 4
	Knitted	2 12	3 2
Dress Ties	each	0 8	0 10
Made Bow		0 14	1 0
Tom Thum Ties		0 14	1 0
Regimental or Colored		1 0	1 2
Washing Silk Scarfs		1 12	2 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Front Studs, Collar Studs, Solitaires.	14-Carat Gold on Silver	3 8	4 0
	Gold Plate, each article Warranted.	1 4	1 12
		4 8	5 0

COLLAR STUDS, FRONT STUDS, SLEEVES LINKS, SOLITAIRES, IN 15 AND 18 CARAT GOLD.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Damask Napkins	doz.	10	8	12 8
Damask Cloths	each	16	8	18 8
Large Size	each	30	0	35 0
Honey Comb Towels	doz.	11	8	13 0
Bath Towels	doz.	20	0	22 8

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	inch.			
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with strong Lock, Iron Ribs.	27	23	0	26 0
The correct Cabin Height	10	25	0	28 0
LADIES—Light and Strong, with Tray	33	28	0	31 0
Superior Dressing Division, and Upper Dress Compartment	33	43	0	48 0
RAIL PORTMANTEAUS, To fit under	26	45	0	50 0
Seat, wide and Flat, with Shirt Case, Pocket for paper &c., a Very Serviceable article	22	22	0	25 0
	24	23	8	26 0
	28	25	0	28 8
SOLID LEATHER—Trunk Portmanteau, turned Edges, Copper Rivited, with Best Brass Lever Lock and Pair of Strong Straps	21	52	0	58 0
	26	58	0	64 0
	30	68	0	75 8
SOILED LINEN BAGS, Strong Canvas, Lined with a good Cretonne		4	12	5 2
		5	12	6 0
CASH, and COURIER BAGS, made of Morocco Leather or Canvas, with pocket for Cash	

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for New Bank of Bombay shares. Other shares and securities steady.

CALCUTTA.—27TH APRIL.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 101-0 and 101-2, and small pieces at Rs. 101-4 to 101-6.

4½ per cents of 1871, small amounts at Rs. 104-8 to 104-10.

4½ per cent of 1872, at Rs. 104-2 to 104-4.

5 per cents at Rs. 112-8 to Rs. 112-12.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,500.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, April 19.
	Loudon	Smith	Rangoon, Feb. 21.
	Timoorshah	Winter	Moulmein, March 14.
	General Havelock(s)	Teasdale	Cochin, April 24.
	Oriflamme (s)	Hughes	Liverpool, Dec. 14.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Pearl (s)	Morrison	Cutch Coast.
	Persia (s)	Merrells	Genoa, &c.
	Keeratu Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Sarah Newmann	Congdon	Akyab.

The ship Tirrell, Morgan, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer General Havelock, to the Malabar Coast, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

April ARRIVAL.

27 Feronia .....Christianson. Aden, Feb. 12.

April DEPARTURES.

27 Himalaya (s) .....

City of Oxford (s) .....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 18—Pekin, s.s., Woolcott, from Suez.

19—Mongolia, s.s., Barlow, from Suez.

19—Nachimoff, s.s., Portunoff, from Juddah.

19—Arundel, ship, Crocker, from Calcutta.

22—Cartago Nova, s.s., Reed, from Bombay.

22—Mindora, s.s., Stewart, from Bombay.

22—Oxfordshire, s.s., Park, from London.

22—Orissa, s.s., Tomlin, from B mbay.

23—D'Acosta, Fr., ship, Lagonzini, from Madagascar.

DEPARTURES.

April 19—Pekin, s.s., Woolcott, to Bombay.

19—Mongolia, s.s., Barlow, to Calcutta.

20—Nachimoff, s.s., Portunoff, to Bombay.

20—Paraguay, s.s., Williams, to Galle.

20—Lenore, ship, Davis, to Akyab.

22—Cartago Nova, s.s., Reed, to Liverpool.

23—Mindora, s.s., Stewart, to Genoa.

23—Oxfordshire, s.s., Park, to Calcutta.

23—Orissa, s.s., Tomlin, to Suez.

VESSELS [illegible]

[illegible] PENINSULA—1st May.

[illegible] Arundel Castle; 325 bundles round iron rods, and 250 bundles square iron rods, Stenhouse & Co.; 49 crates earthenware, Soomar Bhoja; 1,078 bundles iron hoops, Jules, Siegfried & Co.

Andromeda, 20 casks China clay, the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company; 4 casks glassware, and 2 casks earthenware, Gangjee Pestija; 10 cases perfumery, Hajee Essac Soab and Son; 50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Davoodbhoy.

Bellona (s), 827 bundles iron hoops, Tejpall Gopejee and Khimjee Jeewan; 100 bundles iron sheets, Tejpall Gopejee; 50 drums spirits of turpentine, and 200 drums boiled linseed oil, Owen and Okell.

FROM LONDON.

Kingdon o' Fife, 148 cases sherry, and 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

British Nation, 36 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

British Flag, 3 packages galvanized nails, Eduljee Nusservanjee Cohabawala & Co.

Girvan, 39 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Conff et, 5 cases gin, Payne & Co.

Roodee, 63 cases sherry, 10 cases hock, and 10 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Petersburg (s), 30 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Alabama (s), 30 cases port, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Palermo (s), 21 kegs rivets, Rustomjee Sorabjee.

Rollo (s), 5 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia (s), 66 cases claret, Bouncvialle and Sibille.

Ocean, 34 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS—1ST MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hellen Scott, 250 bales cotton Dumodhurdass Gordhundass; 250 bales cotton, Damodhur Gordhundass.

European (s), 40 bales wool, Purshotum Kessowjee; 100 bales coir fibres, Narronjee Govindjee; 100 bales cotton, Boddam & Co.; 76 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 82 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee & Co.; 42 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 5 bales wool, Purshotum Kessowjee; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 150 bales cotton, Damjee Samjee; 50 bales cotton, Ootumchund Heerjee; 21 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee.

Elgin (s), 25 bales wool, Vizbooeandas Amrootlall; 50 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 160 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 100 bales wool, Purshotum Cursendass; 39 bales cotton King & Co.

Petersburg (s), 48, cases hingda, Cursetjee Dady & Co.; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Lord Clyde (s), 184 bags linseed, Soorjee Bhimjee; 735 bundles galls, Goverdhun Pursotum; 150 bales coir yarn, A. M. Gonies and Sons.

Whitburn (s), 40 bales cotton, Manecklall Gopaldass; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Young & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee; 500 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 1,850 bundles coir yarn, Hurkeesondass Dawdass.

Bellona (s), 36 bales wool, Soondurdass Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche and Co.; 200 bales coir yarn, Pestonjee Eduljee.

Hannah Law, 125 bales cotton, Lalljee Inderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Timavo (s), 5 cases cardamoms, Dharsee Bhimjee.

Pekin (s), 28 bales hides, Casumbhoy Nanjee; 3 cases cardamoms, 17 bales skins and hides, B. I. S. N. Co.; 3 bags coffee, W. Nicol and Co.; 12 cases fishmaws, and 7 bales hides, Currimbhoy Ebram.

FOR HAVRE.

Sandringham, 250 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Marmion (s), 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arctusa (s), 300 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 200 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ellora (s), 100 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hussen & Co.; 87 bales cotton, Abdool Jugon; 18 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Khaker; 75 bales cotton, Wajjee Khetsee; 27 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 140 bales cotton, S. Tychjee & Co; 31 chests M. opium, Remington & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European houses yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
2,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 30 yds. 6 lbs.	4 8 0
1,000	" " "	40 " 30 " 6 lbs.	4 8 0
1,000	" " "	40 " 30 " 7 lbs.	4 12 0
750	" " "	40 " 30 " 7 lbs.	4 12 6
500	" " "	40 " 30 " 7 lbs.	4 3 0
500	" " "	40 " 30 " 7 lbs.	4 13 0
1,000	" " "	40 " 30 " 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
1,000	" " "	40 " 30 " 9½ lbs.	5 10 0
1,000	" " "	40 " 30 " 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
500	" " " (fine)	45 " 30 " 9 lbs.	6 12 0
500	" " "	54 " 30 " 4 lbs.	7 14 0
1,500	" Gr 7 Madapollams	32 " 24 " 3 lbs.	2 3 3
1,000	" " "	32 " 24 " 3 lbs.	2 3 0
1,400	" Cambrics	29 " 24 " 3½ lbs.	2 11 0
1,000	" T. Cloths	29 " 24 " 4 lbs.	2 8 0
2,400	" accounts	40 " 30 " 2½ lbs.	2 3 0
450	" White Sarries	40 " 8 "	2 2 6
*450	Pairs " Dhoters	45 " 9 "	2 4 0
500	pieces " Scarfs	32-50 " 5 "	3 12 0

COTTON.

50	candies New Veraval, ready	...	Rs. 225
70	" " Do. "	...	" 232
140	" " Barree, ready	...	" 243-51
25	" " Porebunder, ready	...	" 245
25	" " Do. "	...	" 245
300	" " Sawgimand Dharwar, ready	...	" 222
50	" " Broach, ready	...	" 274
2 0	" " Oomrawutee, full-pressed	...	" 270-77
150	" " Dholleras, ready	...	" 258-65
200	" " Do. "	...	" 266-67
10	" " Kurkiee, ready	...	" 280

YARNS.

25	bales Mook Water, No. 40	...	As. 11½ per lb.
45	" Mule " No. 40	...	" 12 "

METALS.

4,500	Swedish Bar Iron	...	Rs. 50
500	" " "	...	" 50
300	" " "	...	" 50

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 1.

O'Connell, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Merriman, Lieut.-Col., 101st Regiment, on duty, from Deccan.

Sconce, Sir Hugh, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

O'Grady, Captain, 44th Regiment, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

Mackenzie, Lieutenant, 106th Light Infantry, on duty, from De Jalee.

West, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Secunderabad.

Simpson, Captain, 28th N. I., on sick leave, from Sholapore.

Brown, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Kettlewell, Major, 20th N.I., to join, to Phœl.

Glass, Captain, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Stevenson, Captain, Bombay Cavalry, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Carnie, Captain, 1st Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

Gregory, Captain, 3rd Goorkhas, on furlough, to Europe.

Channer, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to Europe.

Keane, Colonel, 57th Regiment, on private affairs, to England.

Simpson, Captain, 28th N. I., on sick leave, to England.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

SLANE—April 25th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Mr. T. H. M. Slane, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILSON—CROSSMAN—April 25th, at Lingheesur Factory Bhagulpore, by the Rev. A. A. Norrish, s.a., of Bhagulpor (by Special Licence), Robert Wilson, Esq., of Poonree Concern, Thirhoot, to Julia Anne, daughter of the late Colonel F. G. Crossman.

DEATHS.

D'SOUZA—April 13th, at Calcutta, Henrietta Georgiana Rose D'Souza, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George D'Souza.

HARNACK—April 25th, at 14, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, Mary Anne Harnack, the beloved wife of John H nry Harnack.

MARTIN—April 28th, at the General Hospital, Madras, Mr. T. Martin, Resident of Trichinopoly.

OWENS—April 24th, at Lahore, at his son's residence, John Owens, ag d 72 years and 9 months.

SMITH—April 25th, at Monghyr, of disease of the heart, Miss Caroline Elizabeth Smith, aged 22 years and 7 days.

WYMAN—April 24th, at Calcutta, of cholera, Harry Blechynden, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Wyman.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1872.

We have never been the advocates of violent reforms in this country, or of attempting to thrust European institutions or servile imitations of them on a country and a people so unsuited to them as India and their inhabitants; but since we must have law-courts, municipalities, and laws framed on European models we wonder it never occurs to our public men to try and educate the people to appreciate them. The only steps taken by the Government of Bombay in that direction have been the institution of primary schools from the proceeds of the newly-established Local Funds, but, as this has been accompanied by an almost entire withdrawal of State aid from primary education, the increase in the number of schools is by no means as large as it should have been. Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, promulgated a scheme which should give a school to every village in one of his annual reports, by suggesting that a school rate should be levied on non-agricultural classes, and showing how with the proceeds of such a cess and a very moderate State contribution the necessary funds would be obtained, and the Government have so far appropriated the idea that they have levied the rate and put it in the Provincial Treasury. Any district officer will testify to the truth of the two statements: first, that there are not schools in many villages where they are urgently wanted by the villagers themselves, and secondly, that where there are schools they are for the most part very poorly attended, when the attendance is compared with the population of the villages in which they are situated. For the first evil there is no remedy except an increased educational grant, and we are afraid the whole policy of the Government of India must change before they will see that really the cheapest way to "develope the resources" of which we hear so much would be to develope the intelligence of the people and leave the rest to take care of itself. For the second, a measure which should make attendance of children compulsory in villages where there are schools is the obvious prescription.

We are not going now over the ground so recently and so often travelled over by publicists of all classes in England as to whether the State is justified in obliging a parent to educate his children. We hold, and we think most of our readers will agree with us, that compulsory education ought to be enforced in every civilized State; but we wish to say a few words, and which we have said before, as to the peculiar economic condition of the people of this country, which makes education so absolutely necessary for their welfare if they are to continue to live under the peculiarly British institution we have introduced. The mass of the people in this country differ as much as it is possible to differ from the masses in England. In an agricultural country where what the French calls *la petite culture* prevails and the cultivators are proprietors of the land they cultivate, the constitution of the Civil Courts and the accessibility and price of justice affects the majority much more closely than where, as in England, the masses being either paid artisans or agricultural labourers, lawsuits are really luxuries of the rich. No peasant is so poor in India, but he has or has had his suit in a court of law, has relatives more or less complicated with a money-lender, and is a party to contracts and bonds executed on stamped paper. And it is in transactions of this sort that a want of the very limited education which is confined to the most elementary knowledge of "the three R's" places the cultivators at such a terrible disadvantage with their hereditary foe, the village shroff. It is acknowledged on all sides that the one drawback to our liberal land revenue system is the hopeless way in which, in many parts of the country the cultivators are involved with the village money-lenders. The former have mortgaged in many instances their land and stock to the full extent of their value and are really nothing more than tenants of the most exacting and tyrannical of landlords—as the Hon. Mr. Melvill in a recent judgment called them, "the worst landlords in the world." It is useless for a ryot to attempt to improve a property when any improvement will only tempt the mortgagee to foreclose, and he slaves on for the barest subsistence, the whole surplus produce which is left after paying the Government demand and leaving the small amount necessary for the bare support of the family going to satisfy a debt which can never be paid off, and which continues increasing until the creditor thinks it a favourable time to swoop down on the hopless ryot and, armed with a decree of the Local Court, to take his house, lands, and stock, and leave him naked to the world.

There is of course no immediate remedy for this. If men will borrow at extravagant interest they must pay what they promise, and we can no more blame the money-lender for taking his twelve, twenty-four, or forty-eight per cent (the second is the usual rate) when that is the price of money in an open market, than we can a respectable bill discounter who takes from a pie per cent or whatever may be the ordinary percentage in the market in which he deals. But we are very sure that unless human nature is different among money-lenders in the mofussil to what it is elsewhere, the cultivator does not get fair play. The lender can read and write and keep accounts, he knows exactly what he is about, understands the bonds he takes, the pawn they give him, the risks he runs, and the exact amount of the profit he expects. The borrower knows none of these things. He must have the money to pay the Government instalment or to provide his child's marriage expenses (in the latter case the amount is only limited by his credit), and he goes to the only source he can, the village money-lender. He signs a bond he cannot read, agrees to the interest which he cannot calculate, and goes his way. Verbal agreements or explanations, his own understanding of the transaction at the time, are quite useless for him to plead when the day of settlement comes, they are not in the bond. It stands to reason that the ignorant cultivator must often be outwitted and cozened in such transactions with a sharp-witted money-lender; and any one who has any knowledge of the condition of the cultivating classes can testify how loud and bitter are the complaints of the people themselves on the subject. Prosecutions for forgery, alarmingly prevalent as we believe the offence to be, invariably break down, verbal evidence is of little use, especially when money will purchase any amount of the material (and here, too, the money-lender has the advantage), and we are convinced that hundreds of families are yearly ruined, and the land of their fathers transferred to the sowcars by means of fraudulent bonds, which if not actually forged are misrepresented to, or misunderstood by, the unfortunate ryot whose mark attests his obligation. The State can do very little in the matter; it might by legislation stop foreclosures, but doing so would only increase the rate of interest, and, if it made borrowing difficult, the cultivators would probably continue to borrow on worse terms. But education more widely spread would tend to place the two parties more on a footing of equality. There would be less room for fraud on the one part and better means of testing falsehood on the other if the borrower could read what he signed, and sign instead of making his mark. And this of course would be only one of the many good effects of education and not the chief one, but anything which tended to check the creation of a rack-renting landlord class, and the alienation of the cultivators from the proprietorship of the soil they cultivate, would amply—in improved cultivation and well-being of the cultivators—repay the slight additional outlay which compulsory attendance in the schools already established would involve. We had intended to endeavour to point out the influence a widespread education might have in freeing the people from such absurd and ruinous customs as that which entails such immoderate expenditure at marriage ceremonies, in introducing improvements in agriculture and a brisker commercial spirit, and in other ways elevating the people through whom and with whom we must work, if we wish to permanently improve anything in the land. But we have already exceeded our space and could after all repeat but the merest truisms, although they are but too often lost sight of. We have no space either to weigh the objections to, or discuss any scheme of, compulsory education in this country, and must close the subject for the present. We may have an opportunity of discussing it again before long. For fear of being misunderstood, we will only add that we are aware that any scheme of compulsory education is for financial reasons out of the question for the present; we only wish to see some regulation for enforcing attendance in towns where schools are already established.

It is rumoured that the dengue-fever has been introduced into Simla by some denizens of the Ditch.

WE learn that Lord Northbrook has sent Rs. 500 as a donation to the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, which His Lordship visited on Monday afternoon.

A NEW set of rules, relative to the custody and guardianship of minors, idiots, and other disqualified persons in the province of Mysore, has been published by the Government of India in the *Gazette*.

A PROPOSAL has been made to the Simla Municipality and the Government to construct a wire tram-road for carrying a light train from Jugadri to Simla. The Agra paper says that the cost is estimated at Rs. 3,000 per mile, or a total cost of Rs. 2,18,000.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL has nominated His Highness Maharaja Mirza Viziarma Guzaputty Raj Munea Sultan Bahadoor of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., to be an additional Member of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

A DECCAN contemporary welcomes back to Poona our old friend Major Probyn, who has succeeded Dr. Cruickshank in charge of the jails of Western India. Major Probyn will be especially welcomed back too by sportsmen, among whom he is an especial favourite.

MR. JAMES WILSON, Editor of the *Indian Daily News*, who is now in England, has written a pamphlet with the title "Why was Lord Mayo assassinated?" His answer is, "The Income Tax was the cause." Poor Mr. Wilson. It is quite plain he will never be assassinated.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the following at the end of rule 2, section 22, of the Civil Leave Code:—"Privilege leave, however, may be granted in continuation of examination leave under chapter 7, rule 1, but not in continuation of examination leave under chapter 7, rule 2."

THE *Englishman* says—"It is rumoured that Lord Northbrook will give a grand ball at Government House on the 24th instant in honour of Her Majesty's birthday. How the rumour originated we cannot say, but it is now widely spread and strongly believed in, especially by the ladies, with whom all seasons are appropriate for dancing."

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to Civil Pension Code 49, 2:—"But if an officer who is appointed on a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month cannot conveniently appear before a commissioned medical officer, or a medical officer in charge of a civil station the local Government may accept a certificate from any other officer."

MR. LIDBETTER has sent us a copy of an address to Lord Northbrook, drawn up by "The Committee of Residents and Ratepayers of Bombay." The address is a good one, and we hope to find room for it to-morrow; but we cannot understand what authority Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Lidbetter have for supposing that the Justices of the Peace, or at least a large number of them, are *not* residents and ratepayers.

THE *South of India Observer*, published at Ootacamund, says—"A very good opening for legitimate business has been seized by the gentlemen who have formed the "Malabar Company, Limited." Occupying a field that cannot fail, if judiciously and carefully worked, to produce a fair profit to the shareholders, no one acquainted with the Wynaad and adjacent districts can do otherwise than applaud the steps taken by the Company in extending its business as a Land Mortgage Bank.

SOME consternation has been felt in official circles at Calcutta lest the new Viceroy should fix upon the dreadful determination of not going to Simla this season, and for the relief of the anxious ones the *Englishman* hastens to say that there is reason to believe that their fears are unfounded. Lord Northbrook was to have started from Calcutta for Simla on the 15th inst. It is possible we are told that he may not move until the 25th; but that His Lordship *will* go eventually to the coveted retreat, there is this good reason for believing—the *Viceregal stores have started.*

IN sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 transferred from the Civil to the Public Works Budget on account of furniture for Government House, Madras, the Government of India observe that the cost of maintaining and repairing Government House furniture is a Provincial charge, and as such should be met out of the grant for Provincial services. But as such expenditure was not taken into calculation in fixing the grant transferred to Provincial services, the Government of India have now sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 for this purpose, to each of the Provincial grants of Madras and Bombay.

PUTTING to itself the question which doubtless fills many hearts just now with vague anticipations, "How will Lord Northbrook's Government stand comparison with that of the Viceroy?" the *Madras Times* speculates—"How much some of us would give just now to uplift the dark veil of futurity! Lord Mayo came to India with scarcely a voice to praise him. But he quickly proved his great worth, and his loss to India has been universally esteemed as almost irreparable. Lord Northbrook has come out to this country in a blaze of popularity. What will be the close to his regime? As we think of the actual career of the dead man and the probable career of the man who has landed in our midst, we cannot help thinking of the lines

"The misty morn of that eventful day
Grew to a noon of cloudless splendour. This
Hath brightly dawned:—think you, it augurs well?

WE find the following notification in the *London Gazette* of the 12th ult.:—"The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Albert Abdallah David Sassoon, of Bombay, Esq., C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations."

The *Deccan Herald* says—"We have much pleasure in noticing that Sir Albert Sassoon has been gazetted a Knight Commander of the Star of India. He is a worthy representative of the community to which he belongs, the members of which must feel that they are honoured in the honour bestowed upon him. The people of India keenly appreciate such honours, and so do those communities which do not belong originally to India, such as the Parsees, Jews, Persians, and Mussulmens."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CARLIST INSURRECTION.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, 1ST MAY, MORNING.

On a motion by Lord Cairns in the House of Lords last night, the Appellate Bill was referred to a Select Committee with the consent of the Lord Chancellor.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Mr. Fawcett, said that the Duke of Argyll will ask for an explanation from the Government of India regarding the abolition of the Professorship of Hindoo Law in the Sanscrit College at Calcutta.

PARIS, 30TH APRIL.

Official despatches from Spain state that Marshal Serrano is advancing on Navarre, where the insurrection is centred. The principal bands in the other provinces have dispersed.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues to decrease.

LONDON, 1ST MAY, 3-55 P.M.

The following is the result of the Two Thousand Guineas:—

Prince Charlie	1st.
Cremorne	2nd.
Queen's Messenger	3rd.

LONDON, 30TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm, and the London Cotton Market dull.

Fair Dhollera, 8d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lb. Shirtings	8s. 4½d.
8½ lb. "	9s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 3½d.

The sum of £108,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

FAREWELL DINNER TO THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAST night the members of the Byculla Club entertained Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to a farewell dinner previous to his laying down the gubernatorial sceptre he has wielded over the Presidency of Bombay for the past five years. Sir Michael Westropp filled the chair, and in his usual elegant epigrammatic style proposed the formal toasts and the toast of the evening, "The health of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald." The Governor replied in a speech apologetic for his Government but teeming with the eloquence and grace of diction which have marked him as one of the first orators in India. Racy, characteristic, and delightful speeches were also delivered by Admirals Cumming and Seymour, and the evening passed was distinguished for the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" as much as it was for the sumptuousness of the repast which the Club set down before the Governor and those who had assembled to meet him on this one of his most interesting public appearances in India.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR, C. B., Commanding the Detached Squadron, goes home by the mail on Monday next, having been appointed one of he Lords of the Admiralty in England. The Admiral was Private Secretary to Mr. Childers, when that gentleman was First Lord of the Admiralty, and he has therefore already considerable experience of administrative work at the Admiralty.

The Detached Squadron will sail on Monday next for the Mauritius and the Cape under the command of Captain Waddilove, of the Inconstant, the senior officer of the Squadron.

MILITARY ITEMS.

CAPTAIN W. E SIMPSON, General List, Bombay Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL G. A. HARRISON, Madras Staff Corps, has been granted furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR J. E. B. PARSONS, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Punjab, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SUB-CONDUCTOR A. MCDONALD, of the Bengal Ordnance Commissariat Department, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. J. STEPHENSON has been appointed to officiate as Commandant of the 7th Native Infantry during the absence on furlough of Colonel Nelson; Lieutenant-Colonel T. Taylor as Commandant of the 41st Native Infantry during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Ibbard; and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Paterson as Commandant of the 3rd Goorkha Regiment during the absence on furlough of Colonel Sanders.

It is announced that we are to witness something approaching a trial of the enduring power of our ironclads. Some time soon, the Hotspur and the Glatton, both tremendous vessels, are to be brought into the Channel, and one of them is to open fire on the other. This information is at present given in the scantiest and crudest manner, and it may be inaccurate as presented, but we have reason to think that something of the kind is in contemplation. How the navigation of the assailed vessel is to be managed, we are not told, but the most ardent coveters of a spectacle would hardly desire that any of our gallant blue-jackets should be exposed to the *feu d'enfer* poured from the awful guns with which the turret-ships are armed.—*Home News.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—It is now conclusively established that no other Oil can possibly produce the same unfailing effects as Dr. de Jongh's Oil in the consumptive invalid. Allen G. Chatterton, Esq., Surgeon of Leominster, in recording its efficacy in consumption, writes: "Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 12.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 12TH APRIL.

2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, the promotion of Cornet and Adjutant Relf to Lieutenant, to bear date 27th September, 1871, instead of 1st November, 1871.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Arthur Daniel Moullin, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Grant, promoted. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Staff Surgeon James Landale, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major William Godfrey Watt, who exchanges. Dated 13th April, 1872.

4th Dragoon Guards, Serjeant-Major Richmond G. Nicholas, from the Cavalry Depot, to be Riding-Master, vice G. Price, retired upon half-pay. Dated 13th April, 1872.

5th Dragoon Guards, Maunsell Bowers, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Adderley, promoted. Dated 13th April, 1872.

6th Dragoon Guards, William Scott, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Hall, retired. Dated 13th April, 1872.

7th Hussars, William Baines Morris, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant G. M. Porter, retired. Dated 13th April, 1872.

20th Hussars, Lieutenant Henry Jopp Beattie, retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Stuart Henry, C.B., to be Colonel, vice C. L. D'Aguilar, C.B., removed as a General Officer. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Randolph Simpson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Henry, C.B., Dated 30th March, 1872.

Second Captain John Robert Dyce, to be Captain, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Lieutenant Vincent Wing, to be Second Captain, vice Dyce. Dated 30th March, 1872.

Garrison Quartermaster-Serjeant John Campbell to be Quartermaster, vice J. H. Bewsey, deceased. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Staff Assistant-Surgeon Robert Batho to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice George Whitla, promoted on the Staff. Dated 13th April, 1872.

2nd Foot, Lieutenant George Douglas King-Harman to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Lawson, promoted. Dated 8th March, 1872.

7th Foot, Lieutenant Lionel Albert Thomas McCudden, receives the value of an Ensigncy on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th April, 1872.

8th Foot, Captain William Howe Hennis retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

11th Foot, Lieutenant Charles Frederick Morgan retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

12th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Turner retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April 1872.

15th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John H. Wingfield retires upon full-pay. Dated 13th April, 1872.

16th Foot, The restoration to full-pay of Captain Anthony Gardner from half-pay, late 22nd Foot, to be antedated to 30th August, 1871.

Charles James John Butler, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Maclean, retired. Dated 13th April, 1872.

21st Foot, Lieutenant John Dunbar retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

22nd Foot, the promotion of Lieutenant Nicholls, from the 100th Foot, to be Captain, to carry no back pay prior to the 23rd March, 1872.

39th Foot, Lieutenant Frank Abbott has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 9th February 1872.

45th Foot, Staff-Surgeon George Whitla to be Surgeon, vice, James Hornidge Finnemore, appointed to the Staff. Dated 13th April, 1872.

82nd Foot, Lieutenant Samuel John Revell Toms, from half-pay, late 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice H. M. Parkerson, promoted into the 99th Foot. Dated 13th April, 1872.

88th Foot, Lieutenant John James Davidson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

96th Foot, Lieutenant Henry Alexander Vincent receives the value of an Ensigncy, on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Lieutenant Tristram James Mair Dunlop to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Maryat, who resigns that appointment Dated 17th February, 1872.

97th Foot, Norman Houstoun Leckie, Gent., to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Jameson, promoted. Dated 13th April, 1872.

Lieutenant John Cumberlege Cautley to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Jamison, promoted. Dated 12th March, 1872.

106th Foot, Lieutenant Thomas Harding Mackenzie has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 22nd January, 1872.

108th Foot, Lieutenant Charles James Dyke to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Justice, who joined the Depôt. Dated 4th April, 1871.

Rifle Brigade, Captain Palmer Whalley retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1872.

The second Christian name of Sub-Lieutenant Sherston is Davis, not David, as stated in the Gazette of 26th March, 1872.

Medical Department, Surgeon-Major, William Godfrey Watt, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Staff Surgeon Major, vice Staff-Surgeon James Landale, M.D., who exchanges. Dated 13th April,

her in which you have received this toast, and I am proud on an occasion like this to be associated with two great services like the Army and Navy. (Applause.) The body politic which we call the State is made up of various parts, each of which, like the parts of the body, has its office to perform to bring about a common welfare. (Hear, hear.) The Army and Navy services fulfil their duties, but I trust that I may claim for the Church that she also discharges most important functions, and, thanks to the Army and Navy, we may contribute some useful services to the nation. (Applause.) The Church of England, of which I am an unworthy representative—("No, no,")—like all other institutions of England, and like all other ancient institutions and customs, is now more or less upon its trial, because this is an age of criticism, and everything is being subjected to the observation of critical inquirers. But I can only say for the Church that she does not fear criticism, and that she is willing to correct those faults and defects which criticisms may point out. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Still, I feel confident that the more the Church of England is criticised, the more the merits of her great work will be seen. (Applause.) I do not wish upon an occasion like the present to enter upon political questions, knowing as I do that I speak in the presence of many who are not members of the Church of England—it would be bad taste if I did so; but I cannot forbear to refer to the great speech of an English statesman at Manchester recently in which he has pointed out the very great work that has been performed by the clergy of the Church of England in providing education during the last forty years for the great masses of the people. (Applause.) That is one great service, at any rate, which the Church of England has done in modern times; but I may be permitted to say further that a great divine upon the Continent, Dr. Dollinger, who looks entirely upon us from an external point of view, who has been lately lecturing upon the state and condition of the churches in Europe generally, and who is not scrupulous to point out the blemishes of the Church of England, has borne his most important testimony in its favour by declaring as the result of his observations that no religious body in any nation in Europe has anything approaching to the hold that the Church of England has upon our nation. (Applause.) He pointed out that it stands perfectly unique in the influence it exercises upon the whole body of society. (Applause.) Well then, gentlemen, if such is the influence of the Church of England upon the whole body of society in England, I trust I may claim for it that it has done some service with the Army and Navy, and I trust it has been one element in the formation of that distinguished national characteristic which makes not glory the great object of Englishmen, but the performance of duty. (Tremendous applause.) I believe that if we have a national characteristic, it is this one, and that whether we look to our soldiers or our sailors, our statesmen or our clergy, we may be assured they will do their duty in that situation of life in which God has placed them. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The Duke of Wellington's whole character was marked by that distinguishing feature. (Cheers.) In Nelson, the greatest sailor who ever lived upon the waves, it was a characteristic. (Renewed cheering.) And who does not know how he died after signalling that England expected every man to do his duty? (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I am convinced that this is the characteristic of Englishmen, no matter where, in every station and in every class. (Cheers.) I believe it has been by this great and manly principle that all the great works and acts of statesmanship in India have been carried out. (Hear, hear.) I will conclude by saying that I believe this spirit now commands the emulation of our Army and Navy, many representatives of whom I now see, and that whenever and wherever they may be, and that if work arises to be done, England will still find all her sailors and all her soldiers will go and faithfully perform their duty. (Tremendous applause.)

Captain Prendergast Walsh—Mr. Chairman, Members of the Bombay Club, and Officers of the Detached Squadron,—I have been retained to propose the next toast, "The Bench and the Bar." I really am almost unable to speak from fatigue, having been on foot from the early morning, and am also unprepared to address you, having only recently been informed that the committee of this Club wished to entrust me with this particular and highly-important toast. I am not insensible to the high honour conferred upon me by the invitation of the Club. As an humble officer of this garrison—I may say, unemployed, save regimentally—I feel that your call on me to speak merits some notice, from the fact that your "cards" of invitation were only issued to representative men—heads of departments, and so forth. Now, gentlemen, at present I represent only myself, for I hold no appointment; and I am here simply from the fact that many of you wished me to be present in memory of those old times when I had the honour of belonging to the staff of this garrison in the palmy days of that great statesman and best of Governors—Lord Elphinstone—beneath the shade of whose statue—(pointing to it)—I now stand. (Cheers.) Would, gentlemen, that I had the tongue of that great pupil of Plato, Demosthenes, or the quick and pointed oratorical powers of Cicero,—did I possess such, then, gentlemen, I should not tremble at the responsibility which I have accepted when I consented to propose the health of the members of the most learned profession that adorns society, protects our civil interests, and secures to us our vested rights. There is so much of historic interest in this toast that I only wish I had had more notice, and then I might have gone into the proud recollections of the Bench and Bar, and called up the names of those great men that assisted in equity and gave us precedent law, which is even more useful than legislative enactments. (Cheers.) Have any of you ever considered what caused the Bench and Bar originally to spring into existence; even before the brave blue-jacket or the red-coated chivalry of Albion had attained their present glorious celebrity as masters of land and sea? It was the dawn of civilization. When mankind awoke from the long dream of ignorance, superstition, and wickedness in which the children of the West, too, had slept: the world began by a kind of universal consent to admit that brute force should not for ever rule in matters of commerce, and the general dealings of daily life. Men began to feel that there should be a reference to some arbitrator other than the bearer of a sharp sword, and as the tender pleadings of humanity commenced to melt the hearts of our forefathers they resolved to submit their differences and their quarrels to persons who should examine them by the light of truth and reason. (Cheers.) They selected their best men—men who by character were likely to do even-handed justice, and they styled these men judges, and gave them jurisdiction in matters which hitherto had only been settled by the shedding of blood—often innocent blood. The Bench thus gradually rose, and the duty of the soldier at home became less year by year, century by century, the Bench improved in learning, tone, and feeling, and our early parents by degrees and in a measure got rid of their bloody and remorseless mode of deciding questions of right and wrong by a cruel appeal to might and arms. They wanted assistance, and the Bar arose. The members of it pleaded for their clients, but they also assisted the Bench. Many of the best decisions given by our most accomplished judges are to be attributed to the wisdom and industry of the barrister in putting facts forward in a tangible form so that the real issue might be seen, and then stating how the law might be applied to such facts so as to ensure a just judgment. Well, Sir, these two classes, the members of the Bench and Bar went on acquiring legal learning, name, and reputation until they got to the high and proud position which they occupy to-day in England, in India, and in all British dependencies. If our forefathers who clothed in sheepskins and covered in mud could now rise from their graves, how they would wonder at the ease with which the Hon. Mr. Bayley would settle a dispute which in those days cost life—not fees. We have here to-day at this table, as the senior representative of the Bombay Bench present, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, a gentleman well known to you all for talent and ability and distinguished at Eton as one of the "eleven," an honour which never leaves an English boy educated in that refined tuitional abode of many happy memories. (Cheers.) Mr. Justice Bayley can hardly feel complimented by anything which I can say, but recollecting his brilliant Australian career and his success at this Bar and on the Bench, bringing also to mind that one of an "eleven" at Eton and an oarsman of some repute on the Thames is generally a good fellow—I think you will re-endorse the opinion of those who three years ago made him what he is by allowing me to connect his name with this toast, and that you will assist in drinking it with all honour. I give you "The Bench and Bar," and Mr. Justice Bayley I am sure will speak for them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Justice Bayley—Gentlemen, I feel peculiar gratification in responding to this toast, and attending in this noble hall to find myself once more beside my friend Admiral Seymour. It is generally considered that executive and judicial duties are incompatible and ought not to be performed by the same person, and I must ask your indulgence and that of the gallant officer who proposed the toast to which I now respond if I plead that my executive duties this afternoon is an excuse for my being extremely short upon this occasion. Living as we do in the midst of you all, why should I recal to your memory the qualities of my learned brethren and myself. We act day by day in the presence of many of you, and as it is not under any circumstances a pleasing duty to talk of one's self, I can merely say that, with our diminished numbers, I believe the justice dispensed from both sides of the High Court of Bombay has for a long time been satisfactory. (Hear, hear, and applause.) You are all acquainted with the able and subtle reasoning of the Honourable the Advocate-General who in a neighbouring hall exposed certain facts which he thought it was desirable that the public and counsel should know. (Applause.) The Bar of Bombay at the present moment is more numerous than it used to be, and I will venture to say without the slightest fear of criticism that it is more able than in any previous period of history of this town. (Applause.) Many of them are men distinguished in their University careers, and though my experience reaches only over a decade I think no one will deny the accuracy of what I have said regarding the Bombay Bar. (Applause.)

Mr. Maclean—Mr. Chairman, Admiral Seymour, and gentlemen,—I feel highly honoured in being privileged to become the spokesman this evening of the Bombay Club in proposing what I am sure you will all welcome—the toast of the evening—"The health of Admiral Seymour and the Officers of the Detached Squadron." (Cheers.) You are all aware, I know, of the reasons and of the policy which induced the English Government to institute this system of sending detached squadrons across the seas to represent in each great seaport of the world the might and majesty of England. (Applause.) You know that of late years it has been the policy at home to allow the colonies and independencies abroad to ascertain for themselves what their own strength is, and to learn to develope what financial law of growth it is that appertains to them; and that this policy had not been induced by any desire to sever the connection between the dependencies and the mother country. (Great applause.) The Indian Government has within the last few years withdrawn to a great extent the squadron which used to represent it in the various seas, and one great effect of this we see in the fleet which has now visited us, and which, visiting the various dependencies of Britain, will remind the colonists and the people of this country that they belong to one great and united Power, of which our great naval force is the keystone and foundation. (Loud applause.) For the first time within the last two or three years, this, I believe, is the second detached squadron which has been sent abroad, and now for the first time it has visited Bombay, and by the shortness of its stay of only one or two weeks it has been inferred that many of the great personages of this city have been unable to show that hospitality to the officers of the detached squadron which they would have wished to do. (Loud applause.) While lying here in our beautiful harbour, the ships of the squadron added a most attractive feature to the scene on the arrival of the new Viceroy of India, but at the same time the mere arrival of the Viceroy has prevented a large portion of the society of Bombay, bound by official duties, from offering those hospitalities they would have been most anxious and willing to give. I think therefore that, under the circumstances, this is the only great dinner given to the officers of the squadron; and I may, without presumption, presume to say that this entertainment is one not only on behalf of the members of the Bombay Club, but on behalf of the general community of Bombay—(loud applause)—to welcome the arrival of the detached squadron in this port, serving to revive in us many vivid and patriotic memories which Englishmen, however long they may be absent from their native country, never forget to cherish. We have most of us been witness this afternoon of what I consider one of the most gratifying spectacles ever seen in Bombay—the entertainment on the Esplanade of that immense body of English sailors. (Cheers.) If you consider the history and circumstances by which Bombay has risen to be the port that it now is, you will find that it is most appropriate that this city should do honour to the Navy of England. If you will look back to that period when Bombay first became a possession of the English Crown, when the Earl of Marlborough came here to take possession of what was then a Portuguese island and its dependencies, you will find that Bombay was a comparatively poor place and an obscure Portuguese port. It then was low, unhealthy, and swampy, and a great contrast with what we see at the present day, and looking into some papers I find that the actual population did not amount to more than 10,000 souls; and that the revenue raised yearly was hardly more than £66,000. Consider the growth of Bombay since that time, and you will find that now we boast of a population of over 600,000 people, while there is a Municipal revenue alone of a thousand lacs; and this surely should show what a great city Bombay has grown under the protection of the British rule. (Applause.) I think any one who was present a day or two ago on the Esplanade when the statue of the Queen was unveiled by the Viceroy of India must have been struck by the admiration he expressed of the wealth of this great city, and some of us may have imagined that the dream of Sir Bartle Frere, that Bombay would be the chief city of the East, has at last begun to be realized, when in wealth, in beauty, and in importance we are thus going on increasing to a point which is the envy of all India. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, if you draw the comparison between the present condition of Bombay and the condition of Bombay as it was two centuries ago, and consider how it is that Bombay has grown and developed so immensely during that period, to what can you attribute its rise and its prosperity? Bombay may fairly be called the city of the exile, and like many other cities in the world it has grown because it has been a refuge and a home for all neighbouring countries. Gentlemen, I do not speak merely of the European element, but I refer to a vast portion of the population which has thriven under the influence of the English rule. From Mesopotamia and Arabia people have flocked to Bombay, and from Persia, in consequence of internal feuds, the Parsees flocked to Bombay and Gujerat as their future home and place of refuge from the tyranny of their own countrymen. It is out of these causes that Bombay has grown so greatly, and under the British Government has acquired that freedom and independence of character which you cannot find in any other part of India. You find that here we are in a great measure relieved from the trammels of caste and you find Bombay possesses other advantages which are not to be found elsewhere in this country. And gentlemen, the reason of all this is that within the last two centuries Bombay has been an English city enjoying the privileges of British connection and the rights of justice dispensed equally to all Its citizens have also had the benefit of a liberal education, so that its people have grown here, as recent events have testified, as loyal and devoted to the English Crown as any portion of the United Kingdom. (Applause.) If this is so, I again ask to what are we indebted for the change? and the answer must be that it is to the protecting power of the British Navy. (Cheers.) Bombay with its beautiful natural harbour, sufficient for the largest ships in the English Navy, has won most of its wealth from its maritime advantages, but without the English fleet our shipping would not have grown to that position which has made it a chief source of Bombay's prosperity and wealth. (Applause.) The other day I received a letter from a Parsee gentleman who has been one of the foremost in getting up subscriptions for the entertainment of the Jacks of the Flying Squadron, in which he said that it would be a most desirable object to give a dinner to those deserving men who protect our coasts from foreign enemies and piracy. This sentiment, I consider, was correct. Now-a-days ships from this harbour may travel to any part of the world with as much security as any passenger could move along Fleet Street. There is a perfect safety for commerce of all kind which is sanctioned at once by the power of the British Navy. (Applause.) We often congratulate ourselves on the contrast of our possessions with other countries but the example they set to us may teach us that the freedom and the order and the prosperity we enjoy may be imperilled, and that in the time of danger it is to the Navy of England that we must have recourse for protection. (Cheers.) Recollection of the great deeds which the British Navy has done in days gone by of the great victories won by English squadrons in the time of the great thunderbolt of war, Nelson, and the fact that we of the present generation have our shelter under the shadow of such mighty names, might make us indifferent to the cost and nature of that power which the British Navy gives and the prospect of its continuance. Everything has been changed since the time when we first asserted our supremacy on the sea, and the ships of to-day are no longer the ships of half a century ago, but the sinews and the hearts of the seamen and the officers of to-day are still the same as they were in the days of Nelson. (Hear, hear.) The human brain may apply new implements for the destruction of mankind, but human will and human courage have always been a match for them, and looking at the skill and strength which England possesses in her Navy, I cannot but believe that if the superiority of the British Empire shall be once more imperilled, our sailors shall with equal courage and equal energy preserve intact the glorious inheritance which their forefathers won for them. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I call upon you to drink the health of Admiral Seymour and the officers of the Squadron. (Cheers.)

Admiral Seymour then replied in the name of all the officers present, and thanked the meeting for the cordial way in which it had proposed their health. In the course of a cruise which had commenced seventeen months ago the squadron had visited various parts of England's colonies, but they never received from them greater hospitality than that which had been offered to them by the citizens of Bombay—(cheers)—which had received the officers and men in a magnificent manner which had never been anticipated. On behalf of the officers and men Admiral Seymour assured the citizens of Bombay that their kindness would never be forgotten by them. (Cheers.) Admiral Seymour then alluded to the changes which had taken place in Bombay during the last few years, and said he especially missed the blue ensign flying from those vessels that once belonged to the Indian Navy. He had received many kindnesses from the officers of that branch of the service, and he regretted that now it no longer existed. Once more returning thanks to the members of the Club and to the community of Bombay, Admiral Seymour resumed his seat amidst great applause.

Mr. Bythell then said—I have been asked, and cheerfully comply, with the request to propose a toast which will, I am sure, be very favourably received. Gentlemen, that toast is "The Press." This century will be famous for many things. An age that has seen the uttermost parts of the earth brought into instantaneous communication by the telegraph, and that has seen railroads and steamships supersede the slow means of travelling known to our grandfathers, must be renowned for all time. But it has been given also to the present generation to see an institution develope itself and flourish, whose influence has been and is perhaps greater than any other events in modern history. (Hear, hear.) In those countries that are blessed with a free, untrammelled press, is there any other institution which can for power and influence be compared to it? And is it not a fact that, although the press like all other human institutions is prone to err at times, its influence has on the whole been exercised for the public good. Doubtless we do sometimes think that a little more judgment or reticence would not, to speak mildly, be a fault, but we overlook these little matters when we remember what a boon it is to be allowed such perfect liberty of discussion. It is a marvellous thing to think that all Her Majesty's subjects in India are allowed a privilege that is denied even to so many nations in Europe. The natives ought sometimes to be reminded of the inestimable privilege they possess in having such a free and enlightened press; for what a small proportion of the population of the world have thus the means of laying their claims, grievances, and suggestions before those who govern them! But whether the natives do or do not appreciate the blessing, I am sure we Englishmen do. Leaving aside higher considerations, what, gentlemen, should we do without our daily papers with English telegrams and general news, when we take our morning cup of tea and without our English papers with their news of the old country when the mail comes in? And to some nearer home still, would not all the eloquence that has charmed our ears this evening been lost except to the gentlemen here present, were it not that the gentlemen of the press are even now preparing to make thousands of Indian newspaper readers participate in the pleasure. Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. I leave the toast in your hands, and couple with it the name of that able representative of the press, Mr. Maclean the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Maclean and Mr. Wood, of the *Times of India*, replied in appropriate terms.

Lieutenant Drummond, H.M.S. Volage, in a neat little speech, proposed the health of the ladies. He said he was much gratified with the reception given to him by the ladies, of Bombay, which, he said, was only second to the reception given to the Squadron by the gentlemen of Bombay. Everybody, he was sure, honoured the ladies, and he was sure there were few gentlemen present who had not about him a picture of some female form. Mr. Drummond concluded with the words of Sir Walter Scott—

"Love rules the Court, the Camp, the grove;
Love is heaven, and Heaven is love.

Mr. F. W. Sedgwick—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—On an ordinary occasion it is an easy task to return thanks for "The Ladies," but this is not an ordinary occasion. When I look around and see at this festive board men who lead the ships of the noblest service in the world, the "British Navy," men at whose command that name thunders forth in no mean emulation of the forked thunderbolts of Jove; when I see a Lord Bishop whose fervid eloquence has this evening electrified us all; Judges of the land, men whose Ciceronian eloquence has placed them on a pinnacle from which they serenely smile at the puny efforts of meaner men; soldiers to whom our Indian possessions are like the poet's world, an "oyster which they with their good swords may one day open"; merchant princes at whose "open Sesame" the store-houses of commerce pour forth their boundless treasures—when I look around and see all these, I repeat this is no ordinary occasion, and my heart faints within me. But, Sir, faint heart is not worthy to return thanks for fair ladies. Therefore, even in the presence of this brilliant audience I will try my best. Mr. Chairman, at a dinner where our welcome guests are British sailors, I shall be pardoned, nay more, perhaps I shall be praised, if I endeavour to use the highest word painting my imagination can suggest in bidding you recall all the memories, all the hopes and joys the simple words "The Ladies" must soothe in every manly bosom. You, gentlemen of the Flying Squadron, have all left at home—some one a mother, sister, sweetheart, to whom your fondest thoughts still cling—some one for whom if necessity arose you feel you would "gladly, proudly die." We, too, poor exiles in the East, money-grubbers, place-hunters, as we are, we, too, have "Girls we've left behind us;" therefore you can one and all join with me in recalling the virtues, the graces, the charms of lovely woman—Nature's best gift to man. What could we do without her, what were our life, what could it be, were she away? Man would be like

"A ship, deserted in the gale
Without a helmsman or a sail."

Look back with me on her virtues: behold the long line, from the vestal virgins to Lucretia, from Lucretia to the latest strong-minded female in Exeter Hall, and respect, admire her spotless chastity: turn to softer beauties: glance with me from Delilah to Omphale, from Omphale to Cleopatra, from Cleopatra to Cora Pearl—(laughter)—and acknowledge with a sigh her all-conquering charms. Woman is the morning star of our youth, the day star of our manhood, the evening star of our age. In short, Mr. Chairman, to do justice to my theme, I should overtask even the eloquence of a Demosthenes, tire out the pertinacity of a Nowrojee Furdoonjee—neither of these gifts have fallen to my lot; therefore I beg on behalf of "The Ladies" to return sincere thanks for the enthusiastic way you have drank their healths, and in their name I wish God-speed to the gallant officers of the Flying Squadron, in whose honour we have this evening met together. (Immense applause.)

Admiral Seymour then proposed the health of Captain Robinson and the members of the Bombay Club, which was most enthusiastically responded to.

Captain Robinson replied in a few eloquent sentences, and repeated on behalf of the members of the Club how happy they had been to entertain the officers of the Flying Squadron. Captain Robinson's sentiments were repeatedly warmly applauded.

The company then separated.

THE SAILORS' DINNER.

All persons having any bills to prefer on account of the entertainment to the men of the Flying Squadron are requested to send them in at once to

PRENDERGAST WALSH, Captain,
Honorary Secretary Seamen and Marines' Entertainment Committee, Bombay Club.

The committee will meet on Friday evening at 5 o'clock, at the Superintendent of Marine's Office, to receive and pass the final accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary.

The Treasurer desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions, and would feel obliged if subscribers who have not already paid would do so at once:—

	Rs.
P. and O. Company	100
G. A. Barnett, Esq.	30
J. P. E. Jervoise, Esq.	20
General Hough	20
Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	20
Lt. Col. Creagh	15
Col. Hatch	15
Capt. Hatch	15
P. V. James—R.N.	5
H. S. Suntook, Esq.	5

THE VICTORIA MUSEUM—GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 1st May, 1872.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir W. R. Seymour V. Fitzgerald, G.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, will open the Victoria and Albert Museum, and unveil the statue of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort, presented by the Honourable Sir A. D. Sassoon, K.C.S.I., on Thursday, the 2nd instant, at 5-30 P.M.

A guard of honour of native troops will be in attendance.

The heads of all Civil and Military departments, and all officers of the Civil, Naval, and Military services, not on duty, are requested to attend in full dress.

Ladies and gentlemen desiring to be present are requested to arrive not later than 5 P.M., to allow of their being conducted to the places reserved for them.

The Commissioner of Police, in communication with the Superintending Engineer, Presidency, will arrange to keep the communications open.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,
M. K. KENNEDY, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 12TH APRIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 12th ult. on board. The Golconda sailed from Suez at 7 30 A.M. on the 19th ult., arrived at Aden at 11·30 A.M. on the 24th, and resumed her voyage at ten minutes past five o'clock on the afternoon of the same day. The following is the list of passengers by the Golconda, at the head of it being, it will be observed, the name of the new Governor of Bombay:—

FROM BRINDISI.	
Sir Phillip Wodehouse.	Col. O'Connell.
	Capt. Brown.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.	
Sir P. Wodehouse's European man servant.	Mr. and Mrs. Laudell.
	Mrs. Carter's ayah.
Messrs. D. & J. S. Jarvis.	Col. Dunn's ayah.
Hon. Mrs. D ane and European female's servant.	Mr. Creery.
	Mr. Speck.
Mr. Lemon.	Mr. T. Willoughby.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

Our money market has been rather troubled this week, and bids fair to be so for some time longer. Following the advance in the Bank rate of discount on Thursday last week, another movement was made yesterday, and the minimum is now 4 per cent. The only question is, how far the upward changes are to be carried? and on this point opinions are, as usual, at variance. Very few City people like to recognise the fact that for the last few months money has really been unnaturally cheap, and that had it not been for the foreign balances temporarily left here we should have had much less ease and an official rate of 4 per cent. at least, if not 5. The raising of the terms for money is rather the return to a healthy and natural state of things than otherwise—to the condition, in fact, which such activity of trade as we have lately had would, under ordinary circumstances, have led us to expect. All our industrial and manufacturing enterprise has been going at full blast for months past, and to fancy that we need no more money to turn over when trade is so brisk than we wanted when trade was slow is like supposing that additional engines could be set a-going without further motive power and a further generation of steam. In fact, the pressure on our stocks of loanable capital is two-fold, for not only are transactions more numerous, and therefore keeping up a more constant demand for money, but the enhanced value of the commodities turned over enormously swells the total required to "move" them. To Saturday last we had consumed 170,000 more bales of cotton than during the corresponding period of 1871; and, besides, cotton being almost 50 per cent. higher in price employs capital to the extent of half as much again as was required twelve months ago. The same remark applies to wool, silk, metals, to nearly everything, in short. But people are very apt to forget this, and the heavy sums of Continental capital kept here have helped to give a delusive air of abundance to the disposable reserves on hand. Now, the awkward element in the present position is that our home requirements have become active enough to employ all our spare money just at the time that our depositors from abroad are beginning to call up their balances, and we are at present uneasy because we do not know how far the process will go. The deposits are of three kinds: there is a large sum, variously estimated at from six to twelve millions, belonging to the German Government, which it can, if it think fit, withdraw at any time; there is some money on French account, partly held here to balance ordinary mercantile engagements, London having so largely superseded Paris as a financial centre, partly belonging to private individuals who have kept it here since before the late war; and there are very considerable amounts due to South American and other Governments on account of recent loans. It is the latter which have caused most of the recent withdrawals of gold from the Bank; the former have been chiefly met by purchases of the gold as it arrives from Australia and other quarters. Really very little, however, has, down to this week, been taken by either the German Government or on French account. A discount banker told me a few days ago that he had just had £170,000 drawn out by a French depositor for despatch to Paris, and his case is not singular, but all these in the aggregate perhaps do not yet amount to half a million sterling. What makes us disquieted is a rumour that the German Government is about to lift five millions sterling—an operation which might have very serious effects, particularly if accompanied by several minor ones of the same character. The Bank would be compelled to put on the screw sharply, to protect its own reserve by the double process of influencing the exchanges and contracting speculation here, and to check trade when it is inflated is a very different thing from checking it when it is low and spiritless.

So far as the Stock Exchange is concerned not much need be said. A rise of the Bank rate to 5 per cent. might very likely produce a panic, as there has been a great deal of weak speculation on borrowed money, and, much of the margin having already disappeared under the recent decline, any further fall would lead to a mass of securities being precipitated on the market. Some lately sanguine "heads" are getting sorely troubled in their minds. I can see it by the shadows that flit over their ingenuous countenances, as I take my walks along Throgmorton Street. That, however, is among the chances of war; and such gallant spirits are equal to either fortune. The danger is that a panic on the Stock Exchange might lead to one elsewhere. I have occasionally uncomfortable misgivings when I see how highly artificial and delicate is the structure of what we call our prosperity. Much of the trade now done that so swells our official tables is of a losing character, and much more is undertaken on the bare chance that money will continue cheap for six months to come. The Lancashire people grumble sadly still, while in the iron districts, where the animation has been simply astounding, the high prices which iron plates and girders have reached have seriously checked the demand for shipbuilding—a result aided by the general decline in freights and the unprofitable state of that particular trade. Again, the cheapness of money during the last six months stimulated the production of a host of joint-stock schemes, many of which are just getting into operation and beginning to call up much of their capital. Some of these companies will do good in developing particular industries, but they will also force competition to a dangerous point, and we know how that ends—risky business, losses, calls on shareholders, angry recriminations, anarchy, and smash. Such then are the elements in our condition; trade inflated to its highest point, just as money is becoming scarce; heavy liabilities to foreigners, which may claim discharge at any unforeseen moment, and which, as likely as not, will have to be liquidated at the worst moment for ourselves; and excessive speculation, which will collapse as soon as money gets dearer, leading to heavy individual losses and to a general sense of insecurity. I would not give much for the chance of any leading commodity maintaining a high value for three months to come, unless, as in the case of cotton, a scarcity of supplies give it exceptional strength.

One proof that our extraordinary commercial prosperity may soon experience a check is afforded by the Board of Trade returns issued on Tuesday. They show, for the first time during several months, a slight falling off in the declared value of our exports, the total for March having been £19,965,563 against £20,074,600 in the corresponding month of last year. No doubt, March 1871 was unusually brisk, but the cause of the difference last month lets in some light on the chances of durability in our present animation. The main falling off was in the export of cotton yarn to Germany and Holland, a fact showing that the vacuum created by the waste of the war has now been mostly filled up. In fact, the mills of the Continent are hard at work spinning their own yarn. The same process of repletion must be nearly complete by this time in many other articles—iron rails for instance, and when that point has been reached high prices will do the rest: the demand will at once fall off. The issue is, however, somewhat complicated by other considerations. Financial enterprise throughout Germany has risen to an extraordinary height: banks and discount houses have been started by the dozen, and all seem to prosper; local loans for all conceivable purposes are eagerly taken up; railways, manufactories, and Municipal works, are projected to an indefinite extent; wages and prices rise in a fabulous degree. All this activity will for some time to come support itself; that is, it will create additional markets from which it will derive business; and so long as this goes on so long will prices continue high and imports from abroad be encouraged. But the reaction is as inevitable as the setting of the sun, and whether the pricking of the bubble be the work of dear money, or war, bad harvests will matter little to the victims of the collapse either on the Continent or here.

The export of cotton yarn to Bombay in March was 341,350 lbs., against 280,500 lbs. in March 1871, and 355,200 in March 1870. That of piece goods of all kinds was 21,807,300 yards, against 15,791,000 yards, and 10,722,287 yards in the corresponding periods. Among the particulars given as to the articles sent in transit to various countries, intended for other destinations, are the following with reference to Egypt and Bombay. Under the head of cotton yarn and twist, 19,700 lbs. appear to have been sent to Bombay through Egypt in March, valued at £1,804; 1,325,920 yards of piece goods, valued at £19,741, were also sent. These figures appear to me grossly defective on the face of them, but I extract them just as they are given.

One of the new Telegraph companies of which I spoke a month or two back has at last been brought out. It is called the Great Western Telegraph Company, and the proposed capital is £1,350,000, all but £20,000 of which will be devoted to the manufacture and laying of the cable. A contract for it has been made with Hooper's Telegraph Works, Limited, and it is given out that some progress has already been made. The direction of the company is highly respectable, nearly all of the names, however, being Lancashire men—Bibley, John Heugh, Buckley, Sir Edward Watkin, and others. But I do not believe they will get much money from the general public here; the risks are too great. The cable will make an immense span, from the Land's End to Bermuda, whence there will be forks, one northward to New York, the other southwards to St. Thomas, so that the West Indies at once, and ultimately no doubt Brazil, will be in direct submarine communication with both New York and England. The tariff is to start at half the present rates; that is, it will be £1 for every ten words. Now the risks here are two-fold. Not only is the danger attending the work of actual submersion by a company unskilled at the task very serious, but even when the cable is laid there is the certainty of active competition. What the existing companies will do will be to keep up their present rates until the new cable is actually laid, when they will reduce the rates to a level, and so run a neck-and-neck race with all the advantages of actual possession and long connections. Nor is even that the worst. No sooner was the prospectus of the Great Western issued than the French Atlantic Company published a notification of its contract with the Telegraph Construction Company to make and lay a fourth cable direct from England to New York, adding that it had paid £100,000 on account. Another letter was simultaneously published from Mr. Eastman, who signed himself, "attorney for the American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company," stating that an English company is now in course of formation to lay two cables under special Act of Congress, to connect with all the American land lines, and with those to the West Indies as well as with the projected lines from California by the Sandwich Islands to China and Japan. Now these vast designs may ere long be realised, but it is, to say the least, suspicious that they should only be announced in a practical shape after the prospectus of the rival company has appeared, and as if to spoil its market. If that was the object, I imagine it has quite succeeded, for the company has got few subscriptions of any value in London. I cannot help noticing, however, the singular degree of acrimony which is always infused into these rival telegraph discussions. More bad blood seems to be aroused by the announcement of a competitive cable scheme than by anything else whatever. The British Indian combination looks askance at the Great Northern body, and the French Atlantic and Anglo-American associated interest glares like a hungry wolf at any capitalists or projectors who want to disturb its "ancient solitary reign." It is doubtful if in the long run the public will profit by these dissensions, for what begins with rivalry is very apt to end in amalgamation and monopoly. As if the North Atlantic were not quite enough to exhaust the energies of rival cable-makers, the South Atlantic in turn promises to have at least two cables all to itself between Portugal and Brazil. The Falmouth and Malta Company have a concession from the Portuguese Government for this purpose, and Captain Sherard Osborn is at present busy with the manufacture of the cable. To sum up: when all these grand projects are realised we shall have, in addition to the three existing cables by Newfoundland, seven more—namely, the Great Northern line by Iceland and Labrador, the Great Western one, the supplementary French Atlantic, and Mr. Eastman's two; and two at least across the South Atlantic.

An unfortunate incident has happened to the Union Bank here. The manager and sub-manager of the Temple Bar branch were dismissed for having advanced money on wrong securities. The news was announced in the *Times*, and as the fact could not do the Bank any good, but was rather prejudicial to its interests, it excited some surprise that the directors were in such a hurry to make it public. It is accordingly shrewdly suspected that the culprits themselves were the instruments of the publicity, from an amiable desire to take a little revenge for their dismissal.

As a further illustration of the trite truth that the pocket has no conscience and no politics, let me call attention to the projected issue of the new Russian loan for £15,000,000 on Monday next. This loan is for railways. Now, considering that we have periodical panic fits at the slow but sure approach of Russian aggression towards India, it does seem a shade inconsistent that we should lend Russia something like ten millions sterling on the average every year to construct those railways that accelerate her onward march and make good every mile of ground gained. Nevertheless, these considerations will not affect the success of the loan, under the auspices of such a firm as the Rothschild's.

The political news of the week may be shortly dismissed. The House of Commons is pottering over the Ballot Bill, and already falling into arrears. Mr. Gladstone has accepted an invitation to Belfast in the autumn, when he will be unfortunately free to make some more foolish speeches. Nothing as yet is really decided about the Alabama claims controversy, but the Arbitrators meet on Monday at Geneva, and it seems to be felt that something or other will then be done. The feeling in the United States, however, is growing more favourable to the English view; a gratifying fact which, rightly used, should facilitate a settlement in the sense that we wish. Mr. Bright's manly letter to Cyrus Field has also had a great effect.

HIGH COURT.—2ND MAY.

(Before the Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

APPEAL FOR JUDGMENT.

224-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gangbai widow v. Ahmedbhoy Hubeebhoy and anoth r—Manisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

ECCLESIASTICAL.

In the matter of the administration with the authenticated copy of the Probate of the Will annexed of Hajee Currim Mahomed Cassum, Merchant, late of Secundrabad the Deccan, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased—Khoja Meeya bin Abdool Hahaeem—Macfarlane and Hajee v. Hajee Ismail Cassum, constituted Attorney of Vezeelina Currim Mahomed and another—Mr. Hope.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Short cause for further hearing and final de-posal and unless the sum ordered be paid previously in Court.

183-72—Shamrao v. Meghbai widow v. Memon Ali Jiwa and another—No appearance.

BOMBAY.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.—We observe that small-pox is at present seriously raging in the native town.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—During the first two days of this week, 271 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

KATTYWAR.—We see that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, has granted sunnuds to several Hindoos of that province to practise as vakeels.

ASSAULT.—A man of the Maratha caste named Bapoo Ramjee was yesterday fined ten rupees by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for committing an assault against the person of one Rowjee Sudoo.

BARODA.—The *Surya Prakash* prays the Gaekwar to inquire into the conduct of the Wahiwutdar or Collector of the Kadi and Wishnagur Mahals, which is said to be anything but lawful.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—It is now stated that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee intends to travel in Gujerat and other places with a view to prepare himself to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee.

SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S COURT AT PENN.—The Judges of the High Court have permitted the adjournment of the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Penn, in the Tanna district, from 25th May to 11th June next.

THEFT.—The Acting Second Magistrate yesterday sentenced a man named Mamoo Dosajee to two months' hard labour for stealing thirty books, two bottles of lozenges, &c., the property of a Borah named Esmaeljee Lookmanjee.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday a Hindoo labourer named Succaram Mahadoo received serious injuries at the quarry at Nowrojee Hill, from a piece of a blasted rock falling on him. He was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

MAHABLESHWUR.—We have still most delightful weather and all seem very happy together. We have much to be thankful for. We have no scarcity of water, thanks to Bishop Harding, who gave a well to the public which he always used himself to show how highly he valued it.—*Deccan Herald.*

A EUROPEAN VAGRANT.—James Hazell, a European, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a native vagrant named Mahadoo Esoo was charged with obtaining by false pretences twelve annas in cash

INDIAN ITEMS.

Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd had arranged for a photograph of the landing of His Excellency the Viceroy; but at the last moment—indeed after the Viceroy's landing—the permission to take the group was countermanded, and a fine picture lost to the public.—*Pioneer.*

East Indian Railway Traffic.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 20th April 1872, £47,348-2-11. Corresponding week last year, £57,858-17-9. Decrease, £10,510-14-10. From 1st January 1872 to 20th April 1872, £846,262-11-0. From 1st January 1871 to 22nd April 1871, £818,766-18-2. Increase, £27,495-12-10. Miles open week ending 20th April 1872, 1,281. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½. Increase, 1½. Per mile open week ending 20th April 1872, £36-19-3. Corresponding week last year, £45-4-5. Decrease, £8-5-2. *Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 20th April 1872, £3,858-6-2. Corresponding week last year, £2,756-2-2. Increase, £1,101-18-0. From 1st January 1872 to 20th April 1872, £53,991-19-4. From 1st January 1871 to 22nd April 1871, £50,059-5-3. Increase, £3,932-14-1. Miles open week ending 20th April 1872, 223. Corresponding week last year, 223. Per mile open week ending 20th April 1872, £17-4-10. Corresponding week last year, £12-7-2. Increase, £4-17-8.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News,* April 12.)

The Lords reassembled after the Easter recess on April 9, but no business of importance has been under discussion.

In the Commons Mr. Bouverie has called attention to the recent lamentable loss of life on board H.M.S. Ariadne, which he attributed to negligence on the part of the Admiralty in not seeing that all vessels of war were supplied with the best apparatus for lowering boats. Mr. Goschen promised an inquiry into the matter. Mr. Dodson has retired from the Chairmanship of Committees, and Mr. Bonham-Carter has been elected in his place. The question of an increased grant to Lady Mayo is expected to come on for discussion this evening. The Ballot Bill has been discussed in Committee, and a debate on Clause 2, which describes the details of the polling, has lasted over two sittings. A resolution by Mr. Fowler condemnatory of the present law of entail has been negatived. A petition has been presented praying the House to take means to secure the Tichborne claimant a fair trial.

Her Majesty returned to England from Baden-Baden on April 8, in excellent health. The Court will remain at Windsor for a few weeks.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left Rome for France; from thence they will proceed to Milan, and other parts of Italy, returning to Paris by the latter end of April. The health of his Royal Highness continues very good.

Prince Arthur, it is reported, will shortly be promoted to the rank of major, and proceed to India for two years' service.

The Queen has sent a message of condolence to the parents of the late Sub-Lieutenant Talbot, who was recently drowned by the boat accident with H.M.S. Ariadne.

The French Government has consented to abandon the present passport system. In future it will be content with the names of travellers at the frontiers.

The German Parliament has been opened by Prince Bismarck, who read the Speech from the Throne.

The Spanish elections are over. The Government is said to have a majority of 100.

The chief of the brigand party who recently attacked the Madrid mail-train has been apprehended. He is said to belong to a distinguished family.

The trial of Mayor Hall in New York has collapsed, owing to the death of a juror. He has been discharged.

Great speculation is going on in Erie shares in New York, and the prices of shares have advanced beyond all precedent.

News from Mexico reports great disorder and anarchy throughout the Republic.

A great part of the town of Antioch has been destroyed by an earthquake, causing great destruction of life and property.

The health of Sir Travers Twiss has completely broken down, and he has left England.

Mr. Bright has resumed his seat in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gladstone has accepted an invitation to visit Belfast shortly.

Sir Spencer Robinson will contest Tamworth in the Liberal interest, and Mr. Hanbury opposes him as a Conservative. The election will take place in a few days.

Several of the Martello towers on the English coast are about to be destroyed.

The lad O'Connor, who presented a pistol at the Queen, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour and twenty stripes with a birch-rod.

The Tichborne claimant has appeared at the bar of the Central Criminal Court, and pleaded "Not guilty" to all the indictments against him. Future proceedings in the case will be heard in the Queen's Bench.

Madame Riel, a French lady, has just been murdered in her house in Park-lane, Piccadilly. A Belgian woman who acted as cook, and who has fled with cash and securities, is suspected of the crime.

The strike of agricultural labourers continues, and many of the men are being engaged for the north of England and New Zealand.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 4 per cent.

Mr. Juland Danvers and Mr. W. T. Thornton have been examined by the Indian Finance Committee relative to Indian railways. The latter maintained his opinion that the Government guarantee was a mistake.

The trial of the Galway election petition has already lasted several days. Sir Thomas and Lady Burke, and Sir Arthur Guinness, Bart., have been examined.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year ending Dec. 30.

Obituary of the Week.—Viscountess Kenmure; Major W. F. Hamilton; Surg. P. Angus, Ben. Med. S.; Archdeacon Downall, of Totnes; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Pilgrim, late 11th Hussars; David Lyon, Esq., late M.P.; J. S. Clarke, late B.C.S.; Surg.-Major Craddock, Ben. Ret.

A BRIDE DYING OF HYDROPHOBIA AN HOUR AFTER MARRIAGE.

The *Tiltton Gazette* gives the following particulars of a distressing case of hydrophobia:—"About eleven weeks ago a young woman named Cox, daughter of Miles Cox, of Stoddartsville, Pennsylvania, went into the yard to kill some chickens. The dog followed her, and, picking up one of the chickens, ran off with it. She chased him with a stick to recover it, and, coming up with him, he turned upon her and bit her in the arm, lacerating it fearfully. Her mother and brother, coming to the rescue, were also badly bitten by the infuriated beast. The wounds healed, however, and nothing more was thought of the matter. The young woman was engaged to be married to a young man living at Goldsboro, named Alfred Kerrick, and the wedding was appointed to come off at that place about two weeks ago. On the wedding morning, as she was about to perform her ablutions, the sight of water sent a shiver through her whole system and frightened her, and at the breakfast-table the coffee had such an effect upon her that she spilled it over the table. She then complained of feeling unwell, and her friends advised her to remain at home; but she said she did not want to disappoint Alf, and, accompanied by a sister, proceeded to Goldsboro, where the wedding ceremony was performed. Immediately after this she was seized with spasms bearing all the indications of hydrophobia. In one of her lucid intervals she informed the company that she would bite them if they did not keep away from her. But she said to her husband, 'Al, you need not be afraid, I won't bite you.' In one of her paroxysms she bit a lady who was endeavouring to soothe her. Soon after assuring her husband that she would not bite him she was seized with convulsions, and, lying back in his arms, died. We have seldom been called upon to record so sad a case as this. For one moment a happy bride, and then the victim of a horrid death. The other members of the family who were bitten by the dog have not as yet displayed any symptom of the disease, but they live in hourly dread."

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

On April 9 at the Central Criminal Court the grand jury presented a true bill which they had found against Thomas Castro, otherwise Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, otherwise Arthur Orton, for perjury. They also presented a true bill against the same person for forgery. The averments of perjury contained in the indictment, as was afterwards ascertained, turn, first, upon the affidavits made by the prisoner in the Chancery suit; and, secondly, upon portions of his evidence on the trial in the court of Common Pleas. Under the first category perjury is assigned on his affidavits to the effect that he was the eldest son of the late Sir James Francis Doughty Tichborne, tenth baronet, of Tichborne, deceased; that he had resided in Paris from his birth until 1845 and was then brought over to England and placed at the Jesuits' College at Stonyhurst; that he was appointed cornet or lieutenant in the 6th Dragoon Guards, Carabineers, and joined the regiment in October, 1849, at Dublin, and remained on duty with it and retired from it in February, 1853; that in March of that year he took a passage in a ship bound for Valparaiso, where he arrived in due course, and till April, 1854, travelled from place to place in various parts of South America, and that at the port of Rio he took his passage in the Bella for New York. So much as respects the charge of perjury assigned in the prisoner's affidavits. Perjury is also averred on portions of the evidence he gave on the trial—namely, that in which he deposed that he was Roger Charles Tichborne, the eldest son of James Francis Tichborne, Esq., afterwards baronet; that he had resided in Paris from his birth until 1845; that a person named Chatillon (meaning Adrian Chatillon) had been his tutor; that in 1845 he came over from France to England to attend the funeral of Sir Henry Tichborne; that he had been a student at the Jesuits' College at Stonyhurst; that he had been an officer in Her Majesty's Army; that in July or August, 1852, he had seen Lady Doughty and her daughter in the drawing-room at Tichborne House; that in July or August, 1852, he seduced Katherine Mary Elizabeth Doughty; that after the 22nd of June, 1852, and before March, 1853, he had seen Katherine Mary Elizabeth Doughty; that he had seen Miss Hales in the presence of her mother or her aunt at Canterbury; that he had been at the house of Captain and Mrs. Washington Hibbert; that he had never been to Lloyd's; that he was not Arthur Orton, son of George Orton, of Wapping; that he had never been at Wapping before 1866; that he had never gone by the name of Arthur Orton; that he did not leave England in a vessel called the Ocean in April, 1848, and did not arrive in Valparaiso in the Ocean in November of that year; that he had not been at any time, between 1848 and 1851, at Mellipilla and Chili; that he did not in 1851 come back from Chili to England in a vessel called the Jessie Miller; that he had not seen Mary Ann Lodder before 1867, and had not kept company with her in 1851; that he had never written letters to her; that he did not go out to Hobart Town in a vessel called the Middleton, of which a person named Storey was the captain; that he had not seen Elizabeth Jewry, or Mary Tredgett, and Margaret Ann Jewry on more than one occasion before the trial on which he gave evidence; and that he had not in 1859, at Castlemaine, in the colony of Victoria, been charged in the name of Thomas Castro, jointly with Arthur Orton, with horse-stealing. The indictment against the prisoner for forgery will turn upon the now famous bonds in circulation bearing his signature. At the Central Criminal Court on April 10, before Mr. Baron Cleasby and Mr. Justice Quain, Thomas Castro, *alias* Arthur Orton, *alias* Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne was placed at the bar. He walked confidently to the front of the dock, and slightly bowed to the court. Mr. Archibald represented the Crown, and Mr. Montagu Williams appeared for the defendant. Mr. Avory then read the indictments that had been found by the grand jury against the defendant. The first charged the defendant that he had, in a certain suit in Chancery, falsely and corruptly sworn in an affidavit that he was the eldest son of Sir James Doughty Tichborne, the tenth baronet of that name, that he had been educated in Paris, and had been placed in a Jesuit College, that he was afterwards brought to England, and that he was appointed a cornet in Her Majesty's regiment of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and that he remained in that regiment until the year 1853. That he afterwards sailed from England to Valparaiso, and that he subsequently travelled in different parts of South America, and at length took a passage on board a vessel called the Bella, that this vessel was wrecked, and that he was saved and was taken to Melbourne, and that he afterwards travelled about various parts of Australia. The prisoner in reply to the question, whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty to this charge, replied in a firm, distinct tone, "I am not guilty." Mr. Avory then read the second indictment, which alleged that upon a certain trial at *nisi prius*, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill, he falsely swore that he was not one Arthur Orton. The question was put to him whether he was guilty or not guilty of this charge. The prisoner again replied, "I am not guilty." The third indictment charged the prisoner with having forged the signature of Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne to a certain deed in security for the payment of money. The deed was described in another count of the indictment as a mortgage debenture. The prisoner again replied, in a tone of calmness and apparent indifference, "I am not guilty." Mr. Montagu Williams said he was instructed in this case to defend the prisoner, and he had to remind the court in the first instance that the indictments against the prisoner had only been returned by the grand jury on the previous day, and that so far as the charge of forgery was concerned, the prisoner had no idea that such a charge would have been preferred against him. The question of bail would now probably arise, as the Crown had not given any intimation whatever as to the period when the trial was likely to take place. Mr. Archibald said that no application as he understood had been made to the Solicitor to the Treasury upon the subject. Mr. Avory said that a writ of *certiorari* had just been placed in his hand removing the whole of the indictments into the Court of Queen's Bench. Baron Cleasby said that under these circumstances this court had now no jurisdiction in the matter. Mr. Montagu Williams said that was no doubt the case, and the result would be that the trial could not, under any circumstances, take place until the sittings after term, which would be in June. Under these circumstances he was anxious, on the part of the defendant, to know what course was intended to be taken by the Crown in the matter. Mr. Archibald said it was impossible at present to give any information upon the subject. Baron Cleasby said he could do nothing in the matter, and the case would take the usual course. Mr. Avory suggested that all that could be done at present was for the court to make an order that the prisoner should be detained in custody until he was discharged by due course of law. An order to that effect was accordingly made, and the prisoner was removed from the bar.

MURDER IN PARK-LANE.

(*Daily Telegraph,* April 9.)

Yesterday morning a horrible murder was discovered to have been committed at 13, Park-lane, the victim being Madame Marie Caroline Besson Riel, a French lady, aged 42 years, mother of Mdlle. Riel, the actress. At present the tragedy is somewhat involved in mystery, but suspicion points to Marguerite Dixblancs, who served Madame Riel in the capacity of cook, as the murderess. It appears that for some little time past Mdlle. Riel has been on a visit to Paris, and that during her absence her mother, the deceased, has remained at the house in Park-lane, having with her only two servants—Marguerite Dixblancs and a middle-aged woman named Eliza Watts, who acted as housemaid. The cook, who is a Frenchwoman, is a very powerful person, about 28 years old, and, during her stay with Madame Riel, has been somewhat notorious for a violent and vindictive temper. Occasionally the deceased had cause to find fault with her, and it was then that her bad disposition showed itself. On Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock, the housemaid left her in the kitchen on the basement, and went upstairs to the first floor for the purpose of arranging the rooms. Entering deceased's bed-room, she found that lady dressing and preparing to go out. The servant assisted her mistress, who told her that she intended taking a walk in the Green Park, adding that a pet dog which she had should go with her. Madame Riel could speak English but partially, and consequently, when leaving the room to go downstairs, she told Eliza Watts that she "should be absent a quarter." The result was that when the deceased failed to return, the house-maid supposed that "a quarter" meant more than she had at first understood, namely, fifteen minutes; that possibly her mistress intended to remain out for some considerable time, and that therefore there was no cause for anxiety. The servant went up to her own room, where she stayed for about twenty minutes, engaged in household work, when she descended to the kitchen, and the present theory is that it was during her stay in the top of the house that her mistress was murdered. It is supposed that the deceased lady descended to the kitchen for the purpose of giving Dixblancs some instructions relative to dinner, and that, while she was doing so, the cook threw a running noose of rough rope over her head, and, pulling the knot tight, strangled her instantly. Outside the kitchen is a covered area, into which a door leads and a window looks. A coal cellar which runs under the front steps opens upon the area, and it appears that immediately the cook had murdered her victim, she dragged the body into the area and thence into the cellar, for the purpose of temporary concealment, and with a view to its ultimate removal to the pantry, where it was eventually found. At any rate, when the housemaid descended to the basement, she was surprised to find the area door locked, the kitchen window open, and her fellow-servant busied against the door of the coal cellar. The cook was much confused in her manner, and in answer to an inquiry of Watts, whether she had seen Mdme. Riel, replied that her mistress had gone for a walk, and would not be back for the rest of the day. Observing that the dog was still in the house, the housemaid asked how it was that Madame had not taken it with her, to which the cook made answer that as her mistress intended to be out so long she had decided upon leaving it at home, and she added that if Watts chose she might take a holiday for the rest of the day. The housemaid declined to do this, and proposed to take some coals upstairs, upon which Dixblancs remarked that her mistress had given out all that were to be used. Presently the cook suggested that the housemaid should go for the dinner beer, and Watts, assenting, left the house for that purpose. On her return she knocked loudly at the door for nearly ten minutes before her fellow-servant admitted her, and when at length she entered Dixblancs was evidently in a state of considerable excitement. Supposing that the housemaid's story is true it was probably during her absence that the body of Madame Riel was transferred by Dixblancs from the coal cellar to the pantry. That it was in the former place at first is rendered almost certain by the discovery of cinders in the false hair deceased wore, and by certain marks in the cellar, which indicated that a body had been laid there. A comb and hairpin, both of which articles had been worn by deceased, as well as a small key which she always had in her possession, were also subsequently found in the area. The supposition, that the body was removed during the temporary absence of the servant, is somewhat confirmed by the fact that, when she returned, the cook announced that the pantry was locked, and that, consequently, they could have no dinner. About five o'clock in the afternoon Dixblancs said she should go out; but, in compliance with the request of her fellow-servant, who urged upon her the necessity of staying in during the absence of their mistress, she remained in the house until eight o'clock in the evening, when she left, and did not return.

The housemaid sat up till past midnight in the expectation that either her mistress or the cook, or both, would come in; but at length, overpowered by sleep, lay down to rest for a short time. However, as Mdlle. Riel was expected to arrive from Paris early in the morning by the night mail, the woman had but little rest. About eight o'clock yesterday morning Mdlle. Riel arrived, and the housemaid at once informed her of the absence of the deceased and the cook. Suspicions were aroused, and a search was made through the house. A duplicate key of the pantry was found, and that apartment opened, when a sickening sight was presented to the view. Inside the pantry lay the dead body of Madame Riel, with the face downwards. A long rope was fastened tightly round the neck, one end being tied to the handle of a safe, which was in the pantry and which was unlocked. The idea of the murderess had evidently been to place the corpse in such a position that the deceased might be supposed to have committed suicide; but it was a very ineffective ruse, as it would have been impossible for Madame Riel to have killed herself in the manner indicated; in addition to which, the body was found locked in the pantry, the door-key of which was missing. The horror excited by the fearful spectacle may be conceived, but not described. The police were instantly communicated with, and Dr. W. Wadham, who resides close by, was sent for. There was no doubt, however, that deceased had been dead for some time, as the body was cold and stark. The neck was severely bruised, a deep indentation being visible beneath the left ear, and there were marks on the face and head which indicated extreme violence. The murder must, however, have been the work of a few moments only, as the knot was evidently drawn tight directly the noose was over the head of the deceased lady; and this would account for the housemaid failing to hear any cries or noise. A few drops of blood have been discovered, but not much, as no flesh wounds of importance were inflicted. Upon searching the safe it was found that, though sixteen bank-notes, in all worth £80, were missing, and some gold and silver were gone, the trinkets and jewellery kept there were untouched, although fully exposed to view. Everything of value had been taken from the pockets of Madame Riel, including her portemonnaie and all her keys.

It was at first supposed that, if Dixblancs was concerned in the murder, she must have had an accomplice to aid her in removing the body up to the pantry; but it is pretty clear that this need not have been the case. Madame Riel was a very light woman, somewhat under-sized; while the cook was, as already stated, exceedingly strong. Besides this the housemaid, who apparently took the cook by surprise when she found the latter in the area, saw nothing which leads her to believe that any one else was in the house at the time. The antecedents of Dixblancs lead to the supposition that she has lately lived under an assumed name. Her last situation was in the house of a sausage manufacturer in Princes-street, Haymarket; and she has been heard to state that she originally came from Verdun. In appearance she was powerfully built—not very tall, being about 5 feet 5 inches in height—of a ruddy complexion, with dark hair and brown eyes. She wore, when she left the house in Park-lane, a green satin cloth dress, a waterproof cloak, black velvet bonnet trimmed with black ribbon and a hanging rose. She speaks English very badly. It may be added that she took no luggage with her; two or three boxes belonging to her are still in her room, but contain nothing of value.

Of course a large number of rumours were in circulation yesterday evening, among them being one to the effect that the suspected person had been captured at Cannon-street station; but they were incorrect. The case has been placed in the hands of Inspector Pay, a very distinguished detective officer of Scotland-yard, and every possible measure has been taken to accomplish the arrest of Dixblancs. Th ere is, therefore, every probability that before long the suspected person will be in the hands of the police. The corpse of the deceased lady has been taken charge of by Mr. Andrews, the summoning officer, and the coroner's inquest has been fixed for Wednesday morning. Meanwhile, a post mortem examination will be made of the body; as, although the immediate cause of death is visible, other means may have been used in addition to destroy life.

(*Pall Mall Gazette,* April 11.)

As yet we have no news of Marguerite Dixblancs; and though, seeing how good a start she had, it is not remarkable that she has hitherto escaped arrest, the chances of her getting clear off are already contemplated with some anxiety. The condition of Paris, which swarms with 'shy' or 'shady' people of the lower class, and the ease with which the fugitive can assume a masculine character, add considerably to the difficulties of the police. Of course she may not have gone abroad after all; but wherever she may be it is very likely she is dressed as a man. Indeed, it would give us no surprise if the missing cook turned out actually to be a man. Her first appearance in London suggests escape in disguise; and what we have heard of her harshness, her strength, her robust and masculine look both in face and figure, is, at any rate, not hostile to an improbable supposition which yet ought not to be dismissed till it is disproved. In one account it is stated that while she was with her late master she dressed in his clothes, and looked so manly that it was difficult to recognise her; if this is true, it is under any circumstances a significant hint for the police. Moreover, the way in which the murder was committed by a blow from a mallet and strangulation by a noosed chord—is certainly more suggestive of the man than the woman; and it is a little remarkable that the murderer, being a woman, took away all the money she could find, but left the jewels. However, we do not start this theory with any belief in it, but only as one that deserves the attention of the police."

AWFUL EARTHQUAKES.

In reference to the telegram received from Alexandretta stating that half the town of Antioch was destroyed by an earthquake on the 3rd of April, and that many hundreds of persons were killed, it may be added that despatches dated San Francisco, March 29, state also that advices from the volcanic country north of the Majore river show that an earthquake had been felt there with terrific force. At Lone Pine twenty three people were killed. The shocks were felt at intervals of thirty hours, creating immense consternation. Fifty houses were wholly demolished, and the town is in ruins. Despatches from Genoa, Nevada, dated March 28, say that Camp Independence, Ingo county, California, is in complete ruins, the earthquake (March 26) having been most severe in that region. Not a single abode or brick building is standing from Bishop's Creek to Independence. Fears are entertained for other mining camps further south in the sierras. Stage passengers report several fissures miles in length 50 to 200 feet wide, and 20 feet deep, opened along the eastern base of the Sierra Navada near Big Pine Camp. At other places in the vicinity the ground is heaved up in great ridges. Large springs have stopped running, and others have broken out. Many people at Independence were hurt, but no lives were lost. The shock was probably more severely felt south-eastward towards Arizona, in the desert country, which has hardly any population.

ENGLISH RURAL LABOURERS.

(*Pall Mall Budget,* April 12.)

The life of a brute with the soul of a man must always be a deplorable state of existence even when bodily comfort is tolerably attended to. Yet such in many cases must be the lot of the cultivators of our soil, even should they coerce employers into paying them far better than now. It is possible that organized combination may considerably advance their wage. From the nature of things, it can never materially shorten their hours of labour; nor can it give them much opportunity for the education that should only end with life, and comes of association and suggestion. The workman of the town may be taken young from his school, but he lives in constant contact with his fellows where mind brightens mind by collision. He lives, so to speak, in a whirl of machinery embodying thought, and provoking intelligence to comprehend it. Unless he stop his ears, he must listen to the talk of his fellows. He may have but vague notions of general politics, but he cannot help learning to interest himself in the questions that concern his class. It is true that pots of beer go with popular papers, discussion often leads on to dissipation, and superficial thought and shallow teaching may set him agitating for an impossible Utopia. He may miss the comfortable substance within his reach in snatching at the shadows that flit across his distempered fancy. He may look back remorsefully on a life of discontent and disappointment, with eyes that open too late. Still, the man has lived. In some sort, he has exercised the faculties that were given him for some sort of purpose. Individual sufferings may often outweigh individual enjoyments, yet the class elevates itself in the end.

Contrast with his, the condition of the labourer. As a child, the embryo labourer goes to the parish school, where he painfully picks up some crumbs of knowledge. He naturally objects to learning. He has, perhaps, sufficient intelligence to surmise that nothing he may learn will greatly serve him later; and there he is not very far wrong. Besides, no one would care to take the trouble of carrying for a little way what you know must be dropped before you go much farther. Before the brightest boy has become anything of "a scholar," he is obliged to earn something for mere existence. He is sent out to scare birds or tend sheep; set to some light task that more resembles play than puzzling over letters and pothanges does. In bright spring days and warm summer weather the new field life is all very well. The child is a child; goes rolling over the grass, dabbling in the brook, or birdnesting in the hedgerows. But in March winds or winter frosts it is a different thing. With the cold nipping him through his miserable clothing, he has to keep himself on the move for self-preservation, till his wretched little frame aches with fatigue. The rains drench him to the skin, and the bleak winds dry him. There are chilblains on his blue fingers and on the feet that go wincing over the ruts in apologies for boots. He is hungry, and he rarely has enough to eat. Worse than all in these gloomy circumstances the child has only his own unhappy company to cheer him. He ages visibly before his time, and the mind faster than the body. Talk of the pleasures of a country life!—we may rely upon it that the pleasures of the country are the privileges of a class, and that the poor as a rule know little but its sorrows. If the child had ordinary capacity of thought, his miseries would be doubled. Fortunately Providence tempers the wind to the shorn lambs, and he thinks as little as is compatible with an immortal being. And the habit of thought, if lost in youth, is not one that comes in later life. The bird boy is advanced to be *aids* to a waggoner or ploughman, and the waggoner or ploughman has gone through a similar course, and is well nigh as unidea'd as he. The staple of the talk he listens to is addressed by the man to the horses in form of swearing—though that is probably perfectly good-humoured, for as a rule the farm servant has a kindly sympathy with the brutes he drives. Finally, the boy arrives at the age of manhood, and is promoted to be ploughman or ditcher and drainer himself. There you have him fairly settled in the groove along which he is to labour till he ends in the workhouse. His life so far as the seasons permit is the same summer and winter. He is up considerably before day break, and stumbles out half asleep to feed his horses or plod to his fieldwork. Fancy from morning to night, from year's end to year's end, lending yourself to the mechanical labour of the spade, relieved only by the change from clay to gravel, or mud to chalk. Or brightening it with the more sprightly pickaxe, when you light on an occasional sensation in shape of an embedded stone that jars your arms to the shoulder. Probably consistent with the cravings of the stomach, there is another internal process going forward that may pass for thought. He reflects on the lapse of time in regard to supper, and speculates on the chances of his belly being filled. If he be of an envious disposition, he thinks how lucky master's pigs are with nothing to do but wallow by a full trough in a snug stye. Or if imagination is freshened by a drenching shower, it conjures up the rheumatism that will infallibly rack him again as it has often racked him before. If his tastes be domestic when he drags himself quietly home, he is scarcely likely to rise above the placid enjoyment of his fire, if he be fortunate enough to find one. If, being of a convivial and rakish turn, he seek the village ale-house, he will go into the company of those whose social gifts are in no way superior to his own, and have never been more sedulously cultivated than his. Every one should be familiar with the scene in "Silas Marner." The group who discussed the immortal cow and similar topics—parish clerk, veterinary surgeon, farmers—were erudite scholars, original thinkers and brilliant conversationalists, compared to our cloth opper. Domestic chimney-corner or public-house bar, the exercise of the mental powers will be much the same, although the influence on character and morals will be very different.

We believe the above to be by no means an overshaded sketch of the life of the average labourer in many of our rural districts. No doubt there are counties, especially in the north, where the standard is higher. There may be districts everywhere which the assiduous interest and generous philanthropy of clergy and landowner have improved into what we may call model parishes. There may be many isolated exceptions to prove the rule, where a strong-minded man, helping himself, and aided by circumstances, shows himself superior to the class he still remains in. But as a rule the conditions of the life must make the rural labourer much what we have described him. Social progress leaves him behind in its advance. While the general superiority of Engl ish civilization, compared to that of Bulgaria or the Danubian Principalities, is something enormous, there is no proportionate difference between the English and Danubian peasant. The difficulties in the way of dealing effectively with the question are discouraging enough. Yet there is no doubt that considerations other than that of abstract philanthropy render it highly advisable we should give our mind to it. A power of inertion that pushes Conservatism to reaction may be useful to moor institutions in France, where opinion is always seething into revolution. The small counter risk of the peasants rising in a Jacquerie is scarcely worth taking into consideration, and in France there are numbers of the peasant class who have a property stake in the country. Happily in England there are no urgent political reasons to induce us to run the hazard of a Socialist movement we should find it impossible to reason with.

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